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J. C. Humphrey

Men of Mark in South Carolina

Ideals of American Life

A Collection of Biographies of Leading Men
of the State

J. C. HEMPHILL
Editor of "The News and Courier"
Editor-in-Chief

VOLUME IV

Illustrated with Many
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Yours faithfully

B. L. Abney

BENJAMIN LIVINGSTON ABNEY

ABNEY, BENJAMIN LIVINGSTON LINDSAY, (the last word is usually omitted by Mr. Abney in signing his name), was born on the 25th of February, 1859, near the Saluda river in Edgefield district, now county. He was educated at Newberry college, at one time located at Walhalla, South Carolina, and at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar on December 13, 1880. He practiced law one year at Edgefield, South Carolina, and from there he removed to Columbia on the 1st day of January, 1882, and he has continuously practiced his profession at Columbia since that time.

Mr. Abney has never held any public position, except that he served for six years (three terms) in the state legislature as a representative from Richland county. He has devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession, and has achieved some measure of financial success, and a well-recognized position at the bar.

ROBERT ADAMS

ADAMS, ROBERT, D. D., since 1907 president of the Presbyterian college of South Carolina at Clinton, South Carolina, traces his descent on his father's side to an English ancestry, while on his mother's side he is descended from Welsh stock. David Adams came to this country from England shortly after the War of the Revolution, and made his home in Georgia; while an ancestor of Doctor Adams's mother was Nicholas Meriwether, who came from Wales and settled in Virginia about the year 1750. From Nicholas was descended James A. Meriwether, who served as congressman at large from Georgia, and was a judge of the superior court of that state. Judge Meriwether's daughter, Susan, married Jefferson Adams, who afterward held the office of state senator, and was known among his fellow-citizens of Georgia as a man of firm character and of industry in his profession. Doctor Adams's ancestors have been prominently identified with the legal and political life of his native state.

He was born in Eatonton, Putnam county, Georgia, March 24, 1852. He received his earliest training in a private school kept by his mother, whose influence, both intellectual and spiritual, he regards as perhaps the strongest factor in all that is best in his life's achievement. Having completed his preliminary studies in the academy at Eatonton, he entered the University of Georgia, where he took the full course; and he was graduated from that institution in 1873. Like many another ambitious youth of limited means, he supported himself in part during the years of his college course by his own efforts in teaching.

Having decided that it was his duty and his privilege to take up the work of the ministry, Mr. Adams entered the Presbyterian seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, where he remained for two years, but was not graduated. Licensed to preach by the presbytery of South Carolina, Mr. Adams entered upon the active duties of his calling in 1876. Two years later he married Miss Eudocia M. Hammond. Six children have been born to them, all of whom are now (1909) living.

Doctor Adams's career has been marked by steadily increasing influence and usefulness. He has ministered to congregations in

Macon, Georgia (1886-1889), and in Americus, Georgia (1889-1895). In 1895 he accepted a call from the Presbyterian church of Laurens, South Carolina; and until 1907 he held this pastorate with constantly widening influence for good in his community and in the state.

In the wider circles of the councils of his denomination, Doctor Adams has held positions of usefulness and honor. He has served as stated clerk in two presbyteries; and repeatedly he has been chosen moderator of the presbytery of Macon. In 1903 he was chosen to preside over the synod of South Carolina, which met that year at Cheraw. For some years before he was elected to his present position he was president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian college of South Carolina, from which institution he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1904.

ROBERT ALDRICH

ALDRICH, ROBERT, lawyer, orator and statesman, the son of Alfred Proctor and Martha Ayer Aldrich, was born in Barnwell, South Carolina, September 25, 1844. His father was a lawyer, at one time commissioner in equity, adjutant in the Florida war, a member of the state legislature, speaker of the South Carolina house of representatives, and a circuit judge.

The Aldrich family in America are of English stock. They early settled in New England, and number among their members poets, jurists and many men of prominence.

Young Aldrich was a boy of large physique and good health, who entered heartily into the ordinary sports of hunting, fishing, and the like. His early life was passed on a plantation near the town of Barnwell. He attended the private day schools of that town, and at thirteen became a student at King's Mountain Military school, at Yorkville, South Carolina, of which Micah Jenkins, the distinguished Confederate general, and Asbury Coward, now superintendent of the South Carolina Military academy at Charleston, were principals. Later, he studied at the Arsenal academy at Columbia, and at the Citadel academy at Charleston, which institution he left at the age of nineteen, to enter the Confederate army, spending in camp and field the years that would have been spent in the college classroom. He was first lieutenant and adjutant of the Sixth regiment South Carolina cavalry under Wade Hampton, and was division inspector-general on the staff of Major General P. M. B. Young of Georgia, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the Army of Tennessee, which position he held at the close of the war.

In 1866, he was admitted to the bar; and he commenced the practice of law at Barnwell, in January, 1867. As lawyer and judge he has remained at that place until the present time.

Colonel Aldrich is one of the most distinguished lawyers in his state. He was presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876, and on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket in 1884; a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina from 1876-1878; a state senator from Barnwell county, 1898-1904; a member of the Constitutional convention of 1895, as a

delegate from Barnwell county, and temporary chairman upon the organization of the convention.

In January, 1906, he was elected president of the South Carolina Bar association. He displayed great interest in bringing the association up to a higher state of usefulness than it had ever known before. Several novel and interesting features were introduced into the meetings and exercises, among which were a reception to the ladies of the families of the members and the reading of papers by one justice of the supreme court and one judge of the circuit court at each meeting on such subject as they may select with the view of advancing the efficiency of the courts in the interest of the bar and the profession. The constitution of the association requires each meeting to be opened with an address by the president. The address of Colonel Aldrich upon Magna Charter attracted marked attention. The annual meeting and banquet during his term of office was conceded to have been the most brilliant in the history of the association.

In January, 1908, Colonel Aldrich was elected by the legislature of his state to the office of circuit judge of South Carolina for the second circuit, and in the time he has occupied this position he has achieved success and added to his otherwise fine reputation by his efforts to elevate the administration of the laws to the highest plane of dignity and efficiency.

It is interesting to note that his father, A. P. Aldrich, was reëlected judge of this circuit in 1877 (having been previously elected in 1866 and removed from office by the military power of the United States for his refusal to recognize its usurpations); he held this office until 1892, when he retired voluntarily on account of the infirmities of age, and was succeeded by his nephew, Hon. James Aldrich of Aiken, South Carolina, who served faithfully and successfully until 1908, when he resigned on account of impaired health. The legislature filled the vacancy by electing the subject of this sketch. Thus for over thirty years the office of circuit judge of the second circuit of South Carolina has been filled by these three members of the same family.

Judge Aldrich is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His relaxation is found in the cultivation of flowers; and he has a rose garden of exceptional size and beauty.

To young Americans, Judge Aldrich commends patient industry, the spurning of the prevalent idea of trying to get something for nothing, and a realization of the truth of the immortal maxim of Cicero that "Nothing is valuable that is not honest."

On October 15, 1872, Judge Aldrich was married to Miss Sophie Bonham, daughter of ex-Governor Milledge L. Bonham of Edgefield. They have had five children, one son and four daughters.

The address of Judge Aldrich is Barnwell, South Carolina.

HENRY PURSE ARCHER

ARCHER, HENRY PURSE, superintendent of the Charleston public schools, was born in Charleston, January 3, 1839, son of Benjamin R. and Elizabeth Mary Archer. His father died while he was still very young, and his training and education devolved upon his mother. He attended the schools of Miss Mary A. Weyman, and of Mr. B. R. Carroll, and, after completing the course in the College of Charleston, he was graduated from that institution in 1858, as the second honor man in his class, receiving the degree of B. A.

In the years just prior to the War between the States, Mr. Archer held the position of assistant in Mr. Carroll's school, and of vice-principal of the Friend Street public school. On the breaking out of hostilities between the North and the South, he entered the Confederate army, and served throughout the war as a member of the Palmetto guard, under the command of Major George Lamb Buist. Shortly after the conclusion of peace, Mr. Archer resumed the work of teaching, becoming an assistant in the high school of Charleston. In 1867 he became principal of the Bennett public school; and for eighteen years he discharged the duties of that office, until (in 1885) he was appointed superintendent of the Charleston city public schools, which position he still (1908) holds.

Mr. Archer is regarded as one of the leaders in the cause of collegiate as well as secondary education, not only in Charleston, but throughout the state. He is a trustee of the College of Charleston, and was president of its Alumni association in 1905-06. In 1867 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. For many years (1876-1890, and 1901-1905) he was a member of the state board of education.

He has always been a great reader, particularly along the lines of the theory and practice of education; and has made himself familiar with all available literature bearing upon the subject of his chosen profession. A member of the Episcopal church, he has served his denomination in various capacities in both parish and diocese. He is senior warden of Christ church in Charleston, and a delegate to the Diocesan council. In 1887

he was elected secretary of the standing committee of the diocese of South Carolina, and he served in that capacity for ten years. He holds this position at the present time (1906) having been reëlected in 1902.

Mr. Archer is in every sense a representative man. A public-spirited citizen of the widest interests, he is generally recognized as one of Charleston's leading sons. During the troublous period of reconstruction Mr. Archer played an active part, acting as "leader in his ward of an organization formed for the purpose of suppressing violence and lawlessness on the part of the negroes."

He holds honorable and responsible positions in a number of educational, charitable and religious organizations, in addition to those which have already been mentioned. He is secretary and treasurer of the Charleston lyceum, and chairman of the executive committee of the Vanderbilt Benevolent association. He is also an ex-president of the Charleston Bible society.

His love of his native city, as well as his intense interest in all that concerns her, are evidenced by his volume published in 1889 under the title of "Local Reminiscences of Charleston."

On April 2, 1872, Mr. Archer was married to Mrs. Emily L. Miler.

His address is Charleston, South Carolina.

Yours truly

E. N. Hull

ELBERT HERMAN AULL

AULL, ELBERT HERMAN, editor, was born in Newberry county, South Carolina, August 18, 1857. His parents were Jacob Luther and Julia (Haltiwanger) Aull. His father was a miller and farmer, who was well and favorably known, but who neither held nor sought public office. The earliest ancestors of the family, both paternal and maternal, to settle in America came from Germany. The exact date of their settlement here is unknown. Probably the most distinguished man on the paternal side was the Reverend Herman Aull, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a pioneer Lutheran minister.

In childhood and youth Elbert H. Aull was strong and vigorous. His home was in the country and when not in school he performed various kinds of labor, including work at the carpenter's trade, on the farm, and in the flour mills and saw mills. He attended the country schools and in 1877 entered the sophomore class of Newberry college, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. M., in 1880. The same year he commenced the active work of life at Abbeville, South Carolina, where, with D. B. Johnson, he taught in the city schools for one year. During the next two years he taught in Newberry college and at the same time and place he studied law. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar, but, having become interested in newspaper work, he never commenced legal practice. In 1885 he became editor of the Newberry "Herald and News," a position which he still (1909) retains. Since March 7, 1887, he has been owner or part owner of this paper, and since September, 1907, he has been editor of "The South Carolina Pythian," a monthly publication issued by the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of South Carolina. In 1894 he was elected president of the South Carolina Press association, an office which, by successive reëlections, he has since continuously held. He has also been prominent in public affairs. In 1899 he was the journal clerk of the state senate and from June of that year to January, 1903, he was private secretary to Governor McSweeney, on whose staff he held

the office of lieutenant-colonel. In 1903-04 he was a member of the state legislature and 1905-06 was chief clerk of the engrossing department. He rendered a great service to the country districts by introducing and securing the passage by the legislature of an act establishing free libraries for public schools in the rural communities. In November, 1906, he was again elected to the state legislature for a term of two years.

In choosing his life work he followed his own inclination. While at college he intended to be a lawyer, but circumstances were such that he commenced work as an educator instead of as a legal practitioner. When he had almost determined to continue teaching for an indefinite period conditions changed and he was gradually drawn into newspaper work. Finding that he could not carry on both lines at the same time, and believing that the newspaper field offered the most immediate returns, with, perhaps, better opportunities for advancement, he gave up teaching and for the past twenty-four years has been doing efficient work in the editorial profession.

Mr. Aull is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Odd Fellows and of the Red Men. In politics he is a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran church. In reply to a request for suggestions as to the best means which young people can use in their efforts to become successful in life he says, "Stick to one thing, be honest, deal frankly, never try to fool the people."

On February 14, 1881, Mr. Aull was married to Miss Alice Kinard. Of their six children four are now living.

The postoffice address of Mr. Aull is Newberry, South Carolina.

CASSIUS MERCER BAILEY

BAILEY, CASSIUS MERCER, of Clinton, Laurens county, South Carolina, since 1902 treasurer of the Lydia Cotton mills, was born in Laurens county, South Carolina, on the 22d of November, 1876. His father, Mercer Silas Bailey, is a banker and manufacturer, who has never taken any active part in politics, but has devoted himself entirely to his large and varied business.

From his boyhood he has felt himself strongly drawn to business and to financial management. He attended the village schools as a boy; but he chose to work in a general merchandise store or a bank during the summer months. He was prepared for college at Pantops academy, Charlottesville, Virginia. Matriculating at Davidson college, at Davidson, North Carolina, in 1892, he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of A. B. Immediately after graduation he identified himself with the manufacture of cotton. He is one of the many young men in the new South who have seen in the rapidly developing manufactures of South Carolina the most promising line for doing business on broad and sound principles. He was appointed paymaster of the Clinton Cotton mills in 1896. From 1898, for four years he was the assistant treasurer of the Clinton Cotton mills. Since 1902, he has been treasurer of the Lydia Cotton mills at Clinton, of which he was one of the organizers and is one of the principal owners.

On St. Valentine's Day, the 14th of February, 1902, Mr. Bailey married Eloise Davenport, of Norfolk, Virginia. They have had three children, two of whom are now (1909) living.

Always since he began to vote, Mr. Bailey has been identified with the Democratic party in his state. By religious conviction, he is a Presbyterian. So far in life he has kept the good health which he knew in boyhood by giving himself opportunities for open-air exercise; and his favorite forms of recreation are walking, riding, and driving the automobile.

SIDNEY CALHOUN BALLENTINE

BALLENTINE, SIDNEY CALHOUN, minister, was born at Pine Ridge, Lexington county, South Carolina, July 4, 1865, the son of John William Ballentine, an industrious, frugal and conscientious farmer, and of Mary Derrick Ballentine. His ancestors came from Holland to South Carolina early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Lexington county. His boyhood was passed upon a farm. From his earliest recollection he was exceptionally fond of books, and he "does not remember the time when he did not expect to be a preacher of the Gospel." Accustomed in boyhood to habits of daily industry upon the farm, when he began his studies at school he "went at it in the same way, possibly not missing more than half a dozen classroom appointments in seven years." In the theological seminary he did not miss one roll call. And in a pastorate of eleven years in which he preached nearly every other day, often making long drives to reach an appointment, he missed but five services.

Determined not to take help for himself from the charitable funds of his church, he taught through all his vacations, to give him the means of self-support while studying. He attended the Pine Ridge academy, at Pine Ridge, South Carolina, in 1888, and was there fitted for entrance to the sophomore class at Roanoke college. In 1890 he took the faculty medal in Greek at that college, and he was graduated with the highest distinction in 1891. He received the degree of A. M. from Roanoke in 1896. His course in theological study was pursued at the Evangelical Lutheran Theological seminary in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1894, completing the studies of the three years' course in two years. He was married to Miss Emma Julian, on October 30, 1894, and they have six children.

He became pastor of the Lutheran church at White Rock, South Carolina, upon his graduation in theology in June, 1894; and he continued in that pastorate nearly eleven years, having been ordained May 28, 1894. In April, 1905, Mr. Ballentine was called to the pastorate of the Lutheran church at Rural Retreat,

Virginia. In the efforts which have been in progress during the years 1904, 1905 and 1906, to bring together into one body the two synodical bodies of the Lutheran church in South Carolina, Mr. Ballentine has been a leader among the younger pastors.

ZACCHEUS WRIGHT BEDENBAUGH

BEDENBAUGH, ZACCHEUS WRIGHT, of Prosperity, South Carolina, known and loved throughout his state as the state secretary of the American Sunday School union, was born in Newberry county, South Carolina, October 15, 1846, the son of John Adam Bedenbaugh, a farmer, an elder in the Evangelical Lutheran church and for forty years the superintendent of a Sunday school. His father was of German descent. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war as one of Marion's men, living near Pomaria, South Carolina, on a tract of land which had been directly granted to him and his associates by King George III. His mother, Lucy Caroline Bedenbaugh, was of a Scotch-Irish family, and left the influence of her pure, strong character upon the moral and spiritual life of her son.

His boyhood was passed in the country, and he says that the first strong impulse to make the most of his life came to him from the influence of "the good and true men who were constant visitors at my father's house, and with whom I had personal contact." From early boyhood he was especially interested in reading and public speaking. The four books which he names as most influential in his life, he began to love to study while he was still a boy; and perhaps no four books could be named which have done more to shape to serious and high purpose and to stimulate to fruitful usefulness the men and women who have spoken the English language for the last two hundred years,—"the Bible, Milton's Paradise Lost, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and Thomas à Kempis' Imitation of Christ."

He served for ten months in the Confederate army, at first on guard, and in the signal service; and later, in the last year of the war, in Hampton's cavalry.

His college training he received at Roanoke college, at Salem, Virginia, where he was graduated in June, 1873, with the degree of A. B. His alma mater conferred on him the degree of A. M., in 1876. He studied theology at the Evangelical Lutheran Theological seminary of the South.

On May 9, 1874, he became pastor of the Ebenezer Evangelical Lutheran church at Columbia, South Carolina, remaining in that pastorate until the fall of 1876, when he became pastor of the Beth Eden church, in Newberry county, South Carolina, continuing in that work until November, 1888.

Although his occupation for the last twenty years as state secretary of the American Sunday School union has made him a wider acquaintance throughout the state than often comes from a settled pastorate, it is doubtful whether any of his friends feel more deeply attached to him or watch his work with warmer interest than do his former parishioners in the churches to which he ministered while still a young man. Those who were his parishioners felt then, as others who have known him in his Sunday school work since those years have come to understand, that he is by nature sympathetic; and his strong sympathy with the young as well as with the aged and the afflicted, in the communities which he has served as pastor, won for him many friends; while his plain, practical, straightforward method of preaching the Gospel, made his hold upon his friends, and upon the community, strong for good.

In November, 1888, he was chosen state secretary for South Carolina for the American Sunday School union. In his work for Sunday schools as the representative of this most useful society, Mr. Bedenbaugh has been most active in those parts of the state and among those classes of her people which are less widely known. His labors among the humble have made him known and loved in every county of the state; and those who believe in the sound influence for morality and good citizenship which comes through the early and prolonged study of the Bible, understand how much has been accomplished in these twenty years for the moral and spiritual uplift of the people of South Carolina, as well as for their material progress and their best physical development, by the faithful efforts of Secretary Bedenbaugh.

He was married to Miss Lulu Cornelia Day, on April 20, 1874; and of their six children four are now (1909) living.

He was elected president of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of South Carolina, in October, 1902, and was reëlected president on November 11, 1903. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Newberry college for twenty-four years, and for that

entire time he has never missed attending a meeting of the board. In March, 1908, he was elected treasurer of the Holland Hall building fund of Newberry college. He has also been for fifteen years a member of the executive committee of his synod.

GEORGE ANDREW BLACKBURN

BLACKBURN, GEORGE ANDREW, preacher and pastor, was born in Green county, Tennessee, October 16, 1861. His parents were John Nelson and Eliza Jane (Armbrister) Blackburn. His father was a Presbyterian minister who was in the service of the American Home Missionary society from 1850 to 1856, and in the year last named became president of the Benton Female academy, which position he held until 1859. From 1861 to 1865 he was a pastor in Green county, Tennessee. At the close of this period he engaged in evangelistic and supply work in middle Tennessee and northern Alabama which he continued until the time of his death. He was noted for his sound common sense, his piety, and his perserverance in carrying out his plans. The earliest paternal ancestors of the family to come to America emigrated from the north of Ireland sometime before 1740. They settled in Pennsylvania and Virginia. From the Virginia branch the Blackburns of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri are descended and in all of these states representatives of the family have attained considerable prominence. Within the last century the Presbyterian church has received from it more than a hundred ministers and elders. A large number of these came from the female lines. Among the families which have sprung from Blackburn women may be named the Halls, Kings, Meyers, Carsons, Whites, Bradshaws, Caldwells, Morrows, Clarks, Howells, Rankins, Alexanders, Bradfords, Maburys and Noyes. Many of these were widely known as "preacher families." Of the Armbristers, the maternal ancestors came from Germany. They settled in Virginia and spread through North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. This family was principally Methodist in its religious connection, and its members were divided between mercantile and professional occupations.

With the exception of about three years spent in Athens, a small town in Alabama, George A. Blackburn lived in the country until he was prepared for college. His health was good, and he was fond of the sports and pastimes of the boys of his own locality. When not in school he did the various kinds of work that are required of a boy whose home is a farm. This outdoor

exercise tended to establish his health, and it gave him what he considers of great value—a respect for all those who labor with their hands. His education was commenced at the public school in his neighborhood and was continued at the high school in Athens, the county seat of Limestone county, Alabama, and at the Southwestern university at Clarksville, Tennessee. In 1883 he entered Columbia Theological seminary and was graduated in 1886. He took a special course in systematic theology in that institution in 1888-89. Immediately after his graduation he became pastor of the Olivet church, in York county, South Carolina. At the close of one year of service with this church he accepted (1887) a call to the Second Presbyterian church in Columbia with which he has remained until the present time. He has not only served his church with great fidelity, but he has done much to advance educational and religious interests. He founded the Presbyterian high school at Columbia in 1892. He represented the Charleston presbytery in the "Sabbath case" before the Southern General assembly in 1894. He edited Girardeau's "Discussions of Philosophical Questions," and "Theological Discussions" by the same author. He finds his favorite recreation in hunting and fishing. In politics he is a Democrat.

On April 7, 1886, he was married to Miss Annie Williams Girardeau. They have four children living in 1909.

His address is Columbia, South Carolina.

NORMAN HORACE BLITCH

BLITCH, NORMAN HORACE, of Charleston, South Carolina, one of the most prominent of the prosperous citizens of South Carolina who are engaged in truck farming, president of the Combahee Fertilizer company, and vice-president and secretary of the Standard Truck Package company, was born at Elabelle, Georgia, on the 15th of January, 1865.

His family is of German descent. Foyes Wilson and Thomas Blitch emigrated from Germany to this country, coming with the original colony founded by Oglethorpe, the first governor of Georgia; and Thomas Blitch, serving as a patriot in the Revolutionary army, was killed in the battle of Brandywine. His son, Henry J. Blitch, died in 1857; and his grandson, also named Henry J. Bitch, the father of the subject of this sketch, is still living, vigorous and hearty, at nearly eighty. He has been all his life a farmer; from 1852 to 1856 he served as sheriff; he has been distinguished all his life by robust health, great energy, and exceptional personal bravery. He has reared fifteen children, and thirteen of them are still living. His wife, Mrs. Lavinia English, was a daughter of Reuben and Eliza English, of Ellaville, Georgia.

Their son, Norman Horace Blitch (who traces direct kinship with Benjamin Franklin, the great statesman-patriot of the Revolution and the first electrician of America), passed his early life in the country, nine miles from the nearest railroad station. "Our family," he writes, "was large, and each one of the children had his own part in the work on the farm to perform, even in boyhood; and later in life each had to look after his own share in the work of a turpentine farm." He says the influence of his mother was strong in his boyhood, and has continued with him through life, her industry, her remarkable executive ability in the management of household and farm affairs, and above all her intense spiritual life, impressed her son very deeply. The circumstances of the family were such as to make school facilities for him limited; and such as he had, he could only enjoy by walking three miles to and from school through an uninhabited

section of the country. He did not attempt to fit himself for a college course; and he was able to attend the district country schools but three or four months out of the entire year. But from the first he found an especial delight in the study of arithmetic, and in mathematical computations.

The best part of his education, he feels, has come from personal application to the details of his business, and from reading systematically on every subject connected with his occupation in life.

Working with his father on a farm and in the management of the hands who were engaged in the manufacture of turpentine, he lived at his father's home until he was twenty years of age. In 1885, he accepted the offer of his brother, T. W. Blitch, removed to Young's Island, and became foreman in the business of his brother. He soon had entire control of the truck farm; and in a short time he started the business of truck-farming on his own account, beginning with a small holding of land, but from the very first year clearing a considerable sum of money. His business has steadily increased. He has been among the most active of the truck-farmers who have built up so large a business in market gardening along the shore and on the islands of South Carolina.

He says of himself, "My life has been one of hard work; and I have simply followed out the training given me in my youth by habits of punctuality and perseverance." Mr. Blitch has never sought public office—indeed has several times refused, when he has been urged to accept it; but he has given abundant evidence of a public-spirited interest in the welfare of the community, and in enterprises which meant profit to others as well as to himself. He has been largely instrumental in building up the business of the Standard Truck Package company, of which he is vice president,—a corporation whose factory is at Young's Island, while its principal office is at Charleston, South Carolina. As president of the Combahee Fertilizer company, and in various other connections, his business experience has been systematically employed in the management of the affairs of these important commercial concerns.

On the 22d of November, 1887, he married Miss Emily A. Commins, daughter of John Commins, of Charleston, South

Carolina. They have had five children, three of whom are now living.

Mr. Blitch is a member of the Commercial club and of the Country club, of Charleston, South Carolina. In his political associations he has always been identified with the Democratic party. By religious faith, he is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

The changes and improvements wrought by his business on Young's Island were the subject of an article in the Charleston "News and Courier" in May, 1904.

To the young men of South Carolina who wish to succeed in life, Mr. Blitch recommends "mastery of the details of the business in which they are engaged; and the habit of regarding honesty and perseverance as the keynotes to success."

His address is 64 Meeting street, Charleston, South Carolina.

JULIUS ELKANAH BOGGS

BOGGS, JULIUS ELKANAH, lawyer, solicitor for the eighth circuit, was born in Pickens county, February 14, 1854. His father, G. W. B. Boggs, was a farmer, "of energy and enthusiasm," a descendant of Joseph Boggs, of a Scotch-Irish family, who came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1650, his son, Livingstone Boggs, migrating in 1702 to Virginia. His mother was Eliza K. McWhorter, and her son says of her influence upon his intellectual and his moral and spiritual life, "all that is of any worth in me in these lines, is due to my mother, and to my wife."

In his boyhood he was trained to work on the farm with the negroes; and he says, "I thus kept the weeds and briers cut away from my childhood and youth." The Bible, Shakespeare, President Francis Wayland's moral philosophy, and law-books, have been his favorite reading. His early education was limited to such schooling as could be obtained in the country schools near his home. He was led by personal preference to the study of the law. To his first impulse toward the study of that profession, he refers in these words: "When I was a youth, in 1872, I had some friends and relatives who were tried for murder and arson. I wanted to defend them. I decided to study law." He worked in a mill for some years; and by himself learned to read Greek. He puts the influence of his own home first, in good effect upon his life; and his own private study, second in importance; schooling and contact with men have had a less marked effect in shaping his life.

He was admitted to the bar January 16, 1880, having completed a course of private reading and study of the law. He began practice at once, in Pickens county. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1882, and was reëlected, serving until 1886. In 1890 he became president of the Pickens Railroad company. In 1900 he was made solicitor of the eigth circuit—a position he still (1908) holds.

In his party relations, he is a Democrat. In religious convictions, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been a ruling elder since 1878. He has been several times elected a

commissioner to the assemblies of his church. He is a Mason, and a Knight Templar; he is also a Knight of Pythias. For young Americans he would emphasize the principle of unselfish effort to serve one's fellow men. He says, "The good Samaritan is my ideal; but I have not lived as nearly up to it as I would like to have done." And he adds, "If we are selfish we shall die, but if we live for the good we can do to others, we shall learn how to make it life to live."

December 23, 1882, Mr. Boggs married Miss Minnie Lee Bruce. They have had four children, all of whom are living in 1908.

The address of Mr. Boggs is Pickens, South Carolina.

ROBERT ESLI BOWEN

BOWEN, ROBERT ESLI, was born September 8, 1830, at George's Creek, Pickens county, South Carolina. He was the son of John and Elvira Hunt Bowen. His father was a farmer and surveyor who, from 1848 to 1852, held the position of tax collector; a man of honorable and upright character, marked by firmness, push and energy.

Moses Bowen, the oldest know ancestor in America, came from Wales about 1698. He married Rebecca Reese.

Robert E. Bowen was, as a boy, healthy and vigorous. He was reared on a farm and loved country life. He "commenced plowing" at the age of nine years, and continued at times to do this work until he was seventy years of age.

He was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, and always stood at the head of his classes. About the year 1850 he studied surveying under his father and helped him in the field. The books which influenced him in early life were Webster's "Blue Back Spelling Book," the "History of the State and of the Revolution," the "Life of David Crockett," "Georgia Scenes," and similar literature. His active life-work began at the age of twenty, when he assumed the task of overseer for his father.

Except during the time occupied by a horseback ride to and from Texas in the year 1853, he lived with his parents continuously until his marriage, and aided them on their home estate. He was appointed a life trustee of Clemson college by Mr. Clemson and rendered faithful service. In 1864 he was elected representative in the South Carolina legislature and attended throughout the session; in 1865 and in 1872 he was reëlected to the same position and, in 1875, he was elected to the state senate. Mr. Bowen was also connected with the Hampton-Chamberlain gubernatorial convention, being the first chairman of the committee to investigate the frauds of the Republican party in connection with that famous contest. In 1861 he entered military service in the Confederate army, as first lieutenant; in January, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of captain; in October, 1863, he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel; in January,

1864, he was promoted colonel of the Second South Carolina regiment of rifles.

Regarding Colonel Bowen's military services Evans's "Confederate Military History" (Volume V, p. 311, note) contains the following:

"Colonel Robert E. Bowen, then senior captain commanding the second rifles, in a description of this battle of Wauhatchie, Will's Valley, or Lookout Valley, says that during an observation of the Federal movements from the summit of Lookout, General Jenkins asked permission to attack and capture the supply train for Rosecrans' army, for which Hooker's troops were mistaken, and the attack was made with that understanding; Law's brigade being stationed at the river to prevent reinforcements from Chattanooga. Colonel Bowen commanded the brigade skirmish line of six companies which drove in the Federals until he found them in heavy force in line of battle, when he notified General Jenkins and was ordered to go as far as possible. He now opened fire, lying down to load, and the brigade advanced their line to within a hundred yards of the Federals, and there stopped on account of the evident strength of the enemy. Colonel Bowen was severely wounded, and Sergeant G. W. Bradley, a noble soldier, was killed."

On pages 314 and 317 of the same work and volume, further mention is made of Colonel Bowen's services.

Colonel Bowen is a member of the Hawthorne Camp at Easley, South Carolina. Through life he has been a constant and unchanging Democrat. To his mind, however, that party, during the many years of his connection with it, has undergone modifications, perhaps even a transformation. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, having held this position for twenty-two years.

Colonel Bowen has always been a great horseback rider. In addition to the noteworthy trip to Texas, above mentioned, he traveled on horseback in 1854, over the state of South Carolina and the Indian Territory.

His advice to the young is that they should be truthful, moral, industrious, and economical, and always have the nerve and push to accomplish anything they set out to do. In his

opinion there has never been a time so promising as now to those who will thus govern their lives.

On October 15, 1857, Colonel Bowen married Martha Adaliza Antoinette Oliver. They have had two children, a son and a daughter. Of these only one, the daughter, is now living.

Since the above sketch was written Colonel Bowen died at his home in Easley, Pickens county, South Carolina, on January 11, 1909.

ILDERTON WESLEY BOWMAN

BOWMAN, ILDERTON WESLEY, lawyer, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, member of the state legislature from 1894 to 1896, member of the South Carolina Constitutional convention in 1895, and author of the provision in the constitution which prohibits divorce in South Carolina, was born in Orangeburg county, on the 20th of September, 1837. His father, Orrin N. Bowman, was a physician of sterling honesty and good executive ability, who during the trying days of 1876, and for years before, was a member of the county Democratic executive committee. His mother was Mrs. Isabella E. (Limehouse) Bowman. The ancestors of his father's family came with a colony from England in the reign of William and Mary, at the close of the seventeenth century. His mother's ancestors were also English.

His boyhood was passed on a farm and he had the best of health. He was fond of out-of-door sports and was enthusiastic in all kinds of athletic exercise, while he was equally fond of mathematics and English literature. He had the best opportunities at school which his part of the country afforded. He passed but one year in regular work upon a farm, but was enabled to fit himself thoroughly for college, and entering Wofford college, he was graduated therefrom in June, 1879, with the degree of A. B.

Soon after graduation he began to read law in the office of Honorable Samuel Dibble, and he was admitted to the bar in December, 1882. He taught school for a year near Rowesville, from 1879 to 1880, while he was reading law.

Establishing himself for the practice of his profession at Orangeburg, South Carolina, he grew steadily into the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and his practice increased from year to year. He is attorney for one of the leading banks, and for the Home Building and Loan association, the largest institution of its kind in his city. From 1894 to 1896 he represented his county in the legislature of South Carolina. Chosen a member of the Constitutional convention in 1895, he drafted and successfully advocated the adoption of the provision in the South Carolina state constitution which prohibits divorce.

Mr. Bowman is a Mason and a past master of the Shibboleth lodge, Number 28, A. F. M. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World. At college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity.

His political convictions have always been such as to ally him with the Democratic party, and he has never at any time swerved from allegiance to its principles and its nominees. He takes an active interest in the municipal affairs of his city.

By religious conviction he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has four times represented his church as a delegate in the annual conference of the state.

To the young men of South Carolina he says: "I believe that this is the day of opportunity. The young man who possesses integrity of character and practices close application to business, driving his business instead of letting his business drive him, if wide awake to opportunity, will surely succeed."

JAMES BOYCE

BOYCE, JAMES, educator, and minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, was born near Gastonia, Gaston county, North Carolina, January 25, 1860, the son of Rev. E. E. Boyce, D. D., a much loved minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, and for forty-three years pastor of the churches at Pisgah, North Carolina, and Bethany, South Carolina. His mother was Rachel E. McElwee, who was descended from John McElwee, the Revolutionary patriot who lived near the King's Mountain battle ground (was a lieutenant under General Sumter) and is celebrated in Lossing's sketches of the men of the Revolution as "the last of Sumter's men," a man of noble and heroic character. Both his father's and his mother's ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent. The Rev. James Boyce, D. D., of Due West, South Carolina, his uncle, was also a leading minister and teacher of theology in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church.

The subject of this sketch spent a healthy and vigorous boyhood in the duties and sports of a country boy, with an especial interest in the study of birds and of nature; while domestic duties and out door farm work early taught him the value of system, order, and continuous daily work with the hand as well as the head. To his mother he feels himself greatly indebted for a moral and spiritual impulse which has continued through his life. The Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, the missionary travels of David Livingstone, and all biographies of the heroes of Christian missions, interested him from his early boyhood. He began his preparation for college at the Elk Shoals academy, in Iredell county, North Carolina; and he afterward studied at Bethel academy, York county, South Carolina. He was graduated from Erskine college with the degree of A. B. in July, 1878; and he passed the next two years as a student in Erskine Theological seminary. Becoming the assistant of his father, in his pastorate at King's Mountain, North Carolina, Mr. Boyce feels that his entrance upon the ministry, while it was his own personal preference, was in no small degree the result of his father's life and preaching. To Dr. W. M. Grier, president of Erskine college,

he feels that he owes a life-long debt for high ideals of life and scholarship. He was pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at Louisville, Kentucky, from 1882 to 1896, and of the church of the same denomination at Huntersville, North Carolina, from 1897 to 1899. On July 1, 1899, he was elected president of the Due West Female college, an institution to the development and administration of which he has since devoted himself. Of this work he says, "I believe that the greatest service I can render to my country is to help to educate young women. The hope of the state is a pure home. Our women give tone and character to society. To train our young women in the arts and habits of noble living, is the best service one can render."

President Boyce is the principal clerk of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian synod, having been thrice reëlected to the office, his service beginning with 1890. He has been president of the Louisville Ministerial association, secretary of the Kentucky Sabbath association, and chairman of the executive committee of the Kentucky Sunday school union. He represented the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church on the joint committee of nine Presbyterian Reformed churches, to revise the metrical version of the Psalms. And as editor of the youth's department of the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian," he is known to the children of that church as the "Dear Mr. Boyce," to whom the children's letters were addressed. President Boyce from his early manhood has been identified with the Prohibionists as a political party. He says that his deepest wish is to see a greater work done in the liberal education of the young women of his state; and "next to this, my great desire for South Carolina is to see the dispensary destroyed and prohibition established."

He married Miss Jennie Thompson, daughter of Robert A. Thompson, Esq., of Millersville, Kentucky. They have four daughters.

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RICHARD NEWMAN BRACKETT

BRACKETT, RICHARD NEWMAN, Ph. D., was born September 14, 1863, in Richland county, South Carolina. His parents were Gilbert Robbins Brackett and Louise T. (Newman) Brackett. His father was a Presbyterian minister, who served the following churches: Third Creek church, Rowan county, North Carolina, 1864-66, Scion church, Winnsboro, South Carolina, 1866-71, and the Second Presbyterian church, Charleston, South Carolina, from 1872 until his death on November 30, 1902. Gilbert Robbins Brackett was marked by an intense love of and a desire for learning, by scholarly attainments, and by strength of character coupled with gentleness and extreme modesty. He was a lover of music and poetry.

The earliest known ancestor of the family in America was Richard Brackett, who came from England to America with the early Puritans and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1691.

As a boy Richard Brackett was rather delicate in health, of a nervous temperament, fond of out-door sports, a great reader and a lover of nature. During early life his winters were passed in Winnsboro and Charleston, South Carolina; his summers, usually, in the country in Richland county, near Columbia. Several of his summers, however, were passed at Newton, Massachusetts, and in the mountains of North Carolina. No labor was required of him in his youth, though he often put in wood and coal for a consideration, and helped, from choice, in work on the farm. Educational opportunities were at his command. He was graduated from Davidson college, North Carolina, in 1883, with the degree of A. B., afterwards he specialized in chemistry, mineralogy and geology in Johns Hopkins university, receiving from that institution in 1887 the degree of Ph. D. The books found most helpful in fitting him for his life-work were the Bible, Shakespeare, and Tennyson. His college course was pursued not as a preparation for a livelihood, but for the attainment of an education. After graduation, he thought of studying Greek; in fact, however, he drifted naturally, as he believed, into science. The chief influences that molded the character of Mr. Brackett have been home training and the example of his father's studious

habits, gentleness, modesty, and strength of character, and contact with men in active life. To these, however, should be added the companionship, for seventeen years, of a woman of great strength of character and fine instincts.

Dr. Brackett has held the position of chief chemist for the Arkansas geological survey. In this work he continued from 1887 to 1891, when he became associate professor of chemistry in the Clemson Agricultural college in South Carolina, which position he still (1909) holds. From 1891 until it was separated from the college he also held the position of associate chemist of the South Carolina Experiment station.

In 1905, Dr. Brackett compiled and edited "The Old Stone Church, Oconee County, South Carolina." He has also published "Ethers of Benzoic Sulphinid," and "Preparation of Orthosulphomenzoic Acid," both in the American Chemical Journal (Vol. 9, No. 6); and "Periodotite of Pike County, Arkansas," in the American Journal of Science (Vol. XXXVIII, July, 1889); and "Newtonite and Rectorite," in the same publication (Vol. XLII, July, 1891). He is a member of the American Chemical society, and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In politics, Dr. Brackett has, through life, been a Democrat; in religion, he is a Presbyterian. As a boy he was fond of baseball. He still enjoys tennis and general sports, but, for years, has had no time to indulge in them.

To young Americans, Dr. Brackett commends total abstinence from all stimulants, a hearty participation in all clean, manly sports, careful selection of the best of literature and daily study of the Bible.

On June 16, 1889, Dr. Brackett married Bessie Brandon Craig. They have had three children, two of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is Clemson College, South Carolina.

ROBERT FOSTER BRADLEY

BRADLEY, REV. ROBERT FOSTER, pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church of Long Cane, Abbeville county, South Carolina, founder, and for two years editor and publisher of "The Psalm Singer," was born in Abbeville county, September 22, 1846. His father, William Kid Bradley, was a captain in the War between the States, and a legislator. His mother, Mary Caroline Foster, died when he was but six months old. Through his grandmother he is descended from Scotch Presbyterian stock, her father having left the banks of the Tweed in Scotland to settle in Abbeville county, South Carolina. His father's grandfather, Patrick Bradley, emigrated from Carrick Fergus, County Down, Ireland, and settled in Abbeville county, South Carolina, about 1770. Among his ancestors are several men who were eminent for piety as well as for public spirit, and who like his grandfather, John Bradley, and his father, W. K. Bradley, both elders in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at Long Cane,—are remembered for their Christian character and their devotion to the church of their choice.

A healthy boyhood passed in the country, not confined to regular tasks of manual labor, was given to study in the schools at Long Cane. He speaks especially of his debt to one of his early instructors, Mrs. Kate Patton Kennedy, "the first educated woman in Long Cane church, and in that part of the county." For several years he attended the school taught by the Rev. Dr. Patton, a famous instructor at that time. Throughout his life he has felt himself indebted to the serious study given in boyhood to Brown's Catechism, the Shorter Catechism, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and the Bible. He entered Erskine college for the last term of the senior year and was graduated in 1869.

After teaching school for a year, in the fall of 1870 he entered the theological seminary at Due West, South Carolina, and after a two years' course of study under the Rev. James Boyce, D. D., and the Rev. William M. Grier, D. D., he was graduated from the seminary and licensed to preach at Cannon's Creek, Newberry county, South Carolina, in the fall of 1872. On

September 5, 1873, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Generostee and Concord congregations, in Anderson county, South Carolina, where he remained for ten years. In the spring of 1884 he was installed the first pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at Troy, Greenwood county, South Carolina, continuing pastor of that church until the spring of 1889. On December 5, 1889, he became pastor of the Long Cane church, Abbeville county, South Carolina, where he still preaches.

While editor of "The Psalm Singer" Mr. Bradley proposed the first "Pan-Psalmody Council," which was held in Glasgow, Scotland, October 15, 1886. He has all his life been an eager advocate of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. He has identified himself with the movement to bring into closer and more friendly relations the Associate Reformed Presbyterian and the United Presbyterian churches; and he was sent as a delegate of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church to extend Christian greetings to the assembly of the United Presbyterian church, in May, 1903.

Mr. Bradley married Martha Rosana Wideman, on September 11, 1871. They have had eleven children, ten of whom are now living. In estimating the influences which have been most powerful in his life, Mr. Bradley feels that in his own case private study outweighs the work of school and the influence of early companionship and of contact with men in later life.

He served in the War between the States twelve months as a private in the Second South Carolina cavalry. He is identified with the Democratic party. He has found his exercise and relaxation in walking. The first strong impulse to strive for success in life came from a wish "to promote the public good, temporal and spiritual," and this is the motive which he feels has prompted his work for his state and for the church.

Men of Mark Publishing Co.
Washington, D. C.

Yours Truly
Thos. B. Bradley

THOMAS FREDERICK BRANTLEY

BRANTLEY, THOMAS FREDERICK, a prominent lawyer of Orangeburg, South Carolina, repeatedly elected a member of the state legislature from his county and later chosen state senator, was born in Orangeburg on the 28th of January, 1867. His father, Ellison W. Brantley, was a farmer of integrity and strong character, who had married Miss Angelina Ulmer, several of whose ancestors were prominent in the Indian wars and during the war of the Revolution.

His mother died when he was but two years old; but his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Brantley, "a Christian woman of marked character," had a strong influence in shaping the life standards of her motherless grandson; and to her influence he gratefully acknowledges himself deeply in debt. He was early taught to do his share and rather more than his share of work upon his father's farm; and the habit of working full hours and even more hours among his day laborers, he says, has given him a life in sympathy with and interest in the affairs of the working people.

He began in his youth to earn money; and, determined to secure an education, he borrowed some money to pay his expenses while he attended the Bingham school of North Carolina; for which he had been fitted in the public schools of his county. From the Bingham school he proceeded to the South Carolina university, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1892. He was a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity; and from the beginning of his college course he felt a strong interest in oratory and in public debating. He was valedictorian of his literary society, the Euphradian; and won the medal from that society for debating.

From earliest boyhood he had been especially attracted by the political ideas and the great speeches of prominent Americans, and had early determined to become a lawyer. After his graduation from the South Carolina university, he entered the law department of the Georgetown university at Washington, District of Columbia, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1895. In a public debate with Columbian university, he with two

others of his class won the honors of the inter-university debate.

Just after graduation he was appointed chief of division of the Treasury Department, Washington, District of Columbia, having won the appointment by an examination for this position. He held that office for three years, during the second Cleveland administration. But having made the personal acquaintance of W. J. Bryan and of other prominent Democrats, and advocating actively upon the stump in West Virginia and in other doubtful states the election of Bryan, he was dismissed from his position by reason of his active interest in the Bryan campaign; and he at once began the practice of law at his native place, where he has since resided.

On the 26th of April, 1905, he married Miss Estelle Fairey, daughter of John W. Fairey of Orangeburg, South Carolina. They have one daughter, Mary Ellison Brantley.

In 1898 Mr. Brantley was for the first time elected to the house of representatives of South Carolina; and he was reëlected the following year. In 1902, he was elected to the state senate. Resigning his position in the state senate to engage in the campaign for a seat in the congress of the United States, he was one of five contestants, and led the five in the first campaign, but in the second race, he was defeated by the present member of congress from the Second South Carolina district, by a small majority. Mr. Brantley is at the time of life when a future in political office is still open to him; and his many friends have confidence that the career which he has marked out for himself will be carried still farther in the public service of the people of South Carolina.

In politics he is a Democrat. He is interested in local government as well as in national politics. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention at Denver in 1908, and was a warm supporter of the nomination of Bryan in that convention. He was a member of the committee to notify Bryan of his nomination for the presidency.

By religious conviction, Mr. Brantley is identified with the Baptist church. His favorite form of exercise and relaxation he has always found in riding and driving and hunting.

He offers this advice to the young men of his state who wish to attain true success in life: "Be persistent, cautious, but brave

as a lion when your plans are matured. Place sound principles of government above factional feeling." "Every young man should win a home for himself and in that home should cultivate a Christian life and Christian virtues. Happy and contented homes make true patriots and a stable government."

JOHN HAMPDEN BROOKS

BROOKS, JOHN HAMPDEN, planter, soldier, state senator, was born at Edgefield court-house, South Carolina, September 6, 1833. His father, Whitfield Brooks, a lawyer and planter, was commissioner in equity and vice-president of the State Agricultural society from 1839 to 1845. His mother was Mary Parsons Carroll; and her influence has been very strong upon both the moral and spiritual life of her son. Among the ancestry of Senator Brooks may be mentioned James Butler, Zechariah S. Brooks, James Parsons Carroll, and others who were patriots in the colonial and revolutionary period, or prominent lawyers and statesmen in the subsequent history of the state.

He was born in a home of wealth and ease, and while his health was delicate in childhood and early youth, his fondness for hunting, fishing and other out-of-door sports contributed to the building up of a constitution which has enabled him to live a life of active usefulness in his community until he is now past the mark of three score years and ten. As a boy he studied at the Edgefield academy, the Greenwood high school, and later at Mt. Zion college and at South Carolina college, from which he was graduated in 1854. In 1856 he married Miss Mary G. Adams; and he was married a second time December 30, 1858, to Mrs. Jane M. Gist.

His first strong impulse to strive for eminence came, as he says, "from the example of my ancestors and my kindred generally." He adds, "My own personal preference as well as their example made me a planter, but the details of management were left entirely to overseers."

In 1857 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature from Edgefield, at the head of the ticket, and by the largest vote ever given for a member, "a tribute to my brother, Preston S. Brooks, member of congress, who had recently died," says Mr. Brooks. Serving one term, he declined a reëlection. Senator Brooks recalls with interest the prolonged balloting for United States senator, when Ex-Governor James H. Adams (his father-in-law) received "the same fifty votes in ten successive ballots." Colonel James Chesnut was elected on the tenth ballot.

Upon the breaking out of the War between the States, Mr. Brooks became "an active participant in what appeared needful preparation." He organized the first Minute Men club in Edgefield. When his state seceded, he entered into state service "with the first ten regiments, as captain of an Edgefield company drawn from the Tenth militia (Saluda) regiment—the company bearing the name of the 'Brooks Grays,' in honor of my lamented brother, Preston S. Brooks."

Ordered to Charleston when the firing on Sumter began, after a brief stay there the regiment took Confederate service, was ordered to Virginia, and was brigaded with the second, third and eighth South Carolina regiments and Kemper's battery, under General Bonham, "the first brigade of the first division, first corps, army of the Potomac." His company was engaged in outpost duty until they fell back to Bull Run and awaited the attack there, taking part in the battle on the 21st of July, 1861 (First Manassas).

Declining reëlection as captain of his company at the reorganization of the twelve months' troops, he served for some time on the staff of General Kershaw, and then, recommended by Generals Johnston and Kershaw, he obtained authority to raise a new company of partisan rangers, with whom he joined Nelson's battalion, Hagood's brigade, on the South Carolina coast. He served with that command until he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the second Foreign battalion. As illustrating the devotion of his family to the cause in which he was engaged, the fact may be mentioned that this company, as well as the "Brooks Grays," were uniformed at the expense of Mr. Brooks' mother.

Under Hagood, Captain Brooks was engaged at Pocotaligo, and was the advance picket at Battery Wagner at the time of the first assault. At the battle of Drewy's Bluff Captain Brooks led seventy-five men into action, and lost sixty-seven of them, killed and wounded, being wounded himself three times. Especially commended by General Hagood for good conduct in this battle, upon request of General Beauregard, indorsed by General Lee, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and assigned to organize and command one of the "Foreign battalions" accepted by the Confederate authorities. Beginning at Charleston, with the attack on Fort Sumter, and being present at the battle of Bentonville, the last battle of the war east of the Mississippi,

Colonel Brooks served for the full four years, and was never in hospital except from wounds, and never lost a day's service on account of sickness.

The war ended, and "all lost but honor," says Senator Brooks, "the real strenuous life now began." "With no profession, heavily in debt, and with a family to support," he became a cotton planter; and he now feels that the significance of his life lies in the fact that "coming out of the war with a heavy debt, I have managed to rear and educate twelve children, and still to devote much time to the upbuilding and uplifting of our state from her desolation and despondency in the years which immediately followed the war." Feeling deeply the horrors which attended upon the reconstruction period in South Carolina, "in some respects very much worse than the war," Senator Brooks has been one of those whose family associations and early training have led them to emphasize state's rights. And from the evils of what he regards as the "two cataclysms" in the politics of the state since the war, the period of reconstruction, and that of "the so-called reform movement," Senator Brooks feels that he has done all in his power, in time and money, to redeem the state. He has "faith in the rank and file of his fellow citizens," he "thanks God that the hatchet has been buried, and the calumet of peace is being smoked," and he declares that in the future he shall give his vote and support "to the best man, without regard to past affiliations." He says: "I should like, in our own legislative halls, to hear less about 'the state,' and more about the people; I should like the coördinate branches of the state government more independent in their respective functions."

Under President Cleveland Mr. Brooks was deputy collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the South Carolina house of representatives for two terms, 1901 to 1905, representing Greenwood; and he is now a state senator from Greenwood county, his term beginning with January, 1905. As senator he was the author of the recent act establishing an Infirmary for Confederate veterans—a project for which he labored long and earnestly, and in the success of which he takes both pleasure and pride. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Knights of Honor. His religious convictions place him in affiliation with the Episcopal church. Shooting and horseback riding have been his favorite forms of exercise. History, both ancient and modern;

biography; and the English classics, both prose and verse, have been his most profitable and favorite reading. Looking back over three score years and ten, Senator Brooks says, "I have ever aimed at the respect rather than the admiration of mankind." "Upon the whole, the world has been kind to me. I have enjoyed fortune equal to my desires. I have attained honors commensurate with my ambition. I have been blessed with domestic happiness far beyond my deserts." Asked to make suggestions to the young people of his state, he writes: "I do not think our youth need exhortation to the 'strenuous life'; but I do think they need improvement in morals, manners and aims in life; and to this end I would recommend their close study of the Bible, Shakespeare, and the Episcopal prayer book."

The address of Senator Brooks is Cambridge, South Carolina.

MATTHEW CALBRAITH BUTLER

BUTLER, MATTHEW CALBRAITH, lawyer, soldier, from captain to major general in the Confederate army, member of the South Carolina legislature, United States senator from South Carolina from 1877 to 1895, major general of United States volunteers in the Spanish-American war, and with Admiral Sampson and General Wade a commissioner to assist the Spanish government in evacuating the island of Cuba—one of the most distinguished sons of South Carolina—was born near Greenville, South Carolina, on the 8th of March, 1836.

On his father's side he is descended from the distinguished family of Butlers who through successive generations have furnished soldiers, professional men and statesmen to the state of South Carolina. Tracing their descent from the Dukes of Ormond, they were among the pioneers of South Carolina, coming from Prince William county, Virginia, where they had first settled, and establishing themselves in the northern portion of Edgefield county, South Carolina. His great-grandfather, Captain James Butler, died while fighting in the Continental army, in the year 1782. James Butler's son, General William Butler, rose from the rank of lieutenant to that of major general, and became prominent in the legislature of South Carolina, later representing his state for thirteen years in the congress of the United States, and resigning his seat to make room for the great exponent of state rights from South Carolina, John C. Calhoun. William Butler's son, William Butler, M. D., was an assistant surgeon in the United States navy; was with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and while stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, he met and married Miss Jane Tweedy Perry, a sister of Commodore O. H. Perry of Lake Erie fame, and of Commodore M. C. Perry who first opened up commercial relations between the United States and Japan. Resigning from the navy, Dr. Butler settled upon his estate on the Saluda river in Edgefield county, but after two years he bought a place near Greenville, South Carolina, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge. Here was born Matthew Calbraith Butler, named after his illustrious uncle, Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry.

Very truly Yrs
W. C. Butler

In 1848, President Polk appointed Dr. William Butler agent to the Cherokee Indians. The family went overland from Greenville to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, the twelve-year-old boy, Matthew Calbraith, driving a mule in a one-horse wagon. For three years he lived at Fort Gibson.

Commodore M. C. Perry had written to his sister, after the death of Dr. Butler at Fort Gibson, asking to have one of her boys, his namesake, to educate; and Judge A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, an uncle on his father's side, also asked for one of Dr. Butler's sons to be educated under his care. The choice of the uncle with whom he would live was left to Calbraith; and he elected to go to Judge Butler; and at Edgefield, South Carolina, in the fall of 1851, when fifteen years old, Calbraith took his place in the home of his uncle, Judge Butler. He rode five miles to attend the school at Edgefield each day. He was a leader in all boys' sports, a fair fighter and a general favorite, but full of mischief, although a good scholar.

Entering the South Carolina college in 1854, he studied for three years, but withdrew at the end of the junior year to take up the study of law with his uncle, Judge A. P. Butler, who was one of the leading lawyers of South Carolina, and a member of the United States senate. The widow of General William Butler lived with her son, Judge Butler. She had been famed throughout her part of the state for the force and grace of her character, no less than for her beauty. She devoted herself to training and forming the character of her grandson, Matthew Calbraith, who, mindful of the early training of his devoted mother, has always acknowledged his debt to her for her influence over his youth.

Admitted to the bar, he began his professional career at Edgefield, South Carolina, in 1857. On February 21st, 1858, he married Miss Maria Simkins Pickens, daughter of Col. F. W. Pickens, who subsequently became governor of South Carolina. In 1859 he was elected to the legislature of his state.

At the outbreak of the War between the States he volunteered for the Confederate service. Elected captain of the Edgefield hussars, he went at once to the seat of war in Virginia. His troops marched from Ashland, Virginia, where there was a camp of instruction, and reached Manassas the day after the first battle of Manassas; and his service was continuous and brilliant, with

successive promotions, until he was made major general of cavalry on the 25th of August, 1864.

At the desperate battle of Brandy Station on the 9th of June, 1863, Colonel M. C. Butler, at the head of his regiment, the Second South Carolina cavalry, as he led the charge is remembered by many as one of the most strikingly handsome and dashing commanders of the War between the States. A cannon ball carried off his leg, and the same ball which maimed him for life cut off above the knee the leg of Captain Farley. Colonel Butler staunched the blood with his handkerchief, and called to Captain Farley to do the same. Captain Chestnut, Lieutenant Rhett and other officers came running to the aid of Butler, but Colonel Butler noticed that Farley's dying horse seemed likely to crush his rider, and refusing help for himself he said, "Go to Captain Farley, who needs you more than I do." As Captain Farley was laid upon the litter, he asked them to pick up his leg and lay it beside him; then he said, "Now, gentlemen, you have done for me all that is possible. I shall be dead within an hour. God bless you for your kindness! Farewell! Go at once to Colonel Butler." General Butler's leg was dressed at the Fitzhugh farm house near the battlefield just as Captain Farley breathed his last. No one can read of these courteous, high-hearted soldiers without recalling Sir Philip Sidney who waved away the cup of cold water from his dying lips and sent it to the private soldier who lay wounded near him on the battlefield. General Butler's devotion to the men under his command was always noticeable. He had the respect, the confidence and the love of his men, to an exceptional degree.

At the battle of Reams Station, August 25, 1864, General Butler's dismounted cavalry carried line after line of breastworks, and were highly complimented by the gallant veterans of General A. P. Hill. For his bravery in this engagement, he was promoted to the rank of major general. On the 9th of March, 1865, General Butler rode up to the picket post of General Kilpatrick, announced to the Federal pickets that he was General Butler, and if they fired he would have them shot. They surrendered without shooting, and said they belonged to the Fifth Kentucky, and on the morning of the 10th, Generals Hampton, Butler and Wheeler rode over Kilpatrick's sleeping troopers, surprising his camp and forcing that brilliant Federal general to fly for his life.

After the war, General Butler came home to desolation and poverty. He began the practice of the law again, without a dollar in the world, having as his capital only honor and brains. In his record at the bar, General Butler, by his conduct of important cases has given evidence of great learning and of brilliant talents as an advocate.

Governor Perry, in his "Reminiscences and Sketches," says: "At the bar, General Butler has shown in the argument of his cases, great learning and the most brilliant talents as an advocate. In a celebrated libel case tried at Greenville some time since, his speech was said to be by competent judges the most forceful and finished argument they had ever heard in a court of justice." The case referred to was W. E. Earle against Bailey, proprietor of the Greenville Enterprise; edited by S. S. Crittenden, a civic action for damages for libel and defamation of character, tried in April, 1876. When General Butler had taken his seat after the conclusion of his argument, W. D. Simpson, one of the opposing attorneys, afterwards chief justice, sent him the following from the opposite side of the bar:

"Dear Butler.

"That was the most powerful specimen of forensic eloquence that I have ever heard, and I do congratulate you most sincerely.

"W. D. Simpson."

During the terrible days of reconstruction and misrule in South Carolina, General Butler was prominent in his efforts to free the people of his state from alien spoilsmen and from the awful misrule of free but ignorant negroes. In his efforts to bring about a change for the better, he went so far as to accept the nomination upon a conservative "reform ticket," hoping thus to bring about a better state of affairs; but in this most hazardous campaign he was defeated. In 1876, with General M. W. Gary, also an Edgefield man who made a gallant record in the war, General Butler inaugurated what was known as the "straightout movement." They summoned General Wade Hampton from his plantation in Mississippi, helped in the movement to nominate him for governor, and Hampton was elected. Except for the action of General Gary and General Butler, it is doubtful whether Hampton would have been persuaded to come from Mississippi to accept the office.

The victory of 1876 made General Butler again a popular hero in his state; but he went quietly back to his professional work, after the hardships of the campaign. He was called from private and professional life by a nomination to the United States senate; and he was unanimously elected by the South Carolina legislature in 1876. He was sworn in as United States senator in December, 1877. His seat was contested by Corbin; but after a long contest the senate decided against Corbin and General Butler retained his seat. He represented South Carolina in the senate until March 4th, 1895, having General Wade Hampton as his colleague for twelve years. He made for himself an enviable reputation as debater, orator, legislator and statesman.

In 1894, General Butler stumped the state, and made a gallant fight for the principle of nomination by Democratic voters of their choice for the United States senate. He could not bring the Democratic executive committee of his state to his view, and he was not elected.

A few months after his retirement from the senate in 1896, he formed a partnership with two lawyers in the city of Washington under the firm name of Shelley, Butler and Martin, which was dissolved in May, 1898, when he entered the military service. While he was engaged in professional work at Washington, the president of the United States, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, on May 28th, 1898, appointed him major general of United States volunteers. He was recommended, without his knowledge or request, by every senator with whom he had served in that body, Republican and Democrat, and his confirmation by the senate was unanimous, without even the formality of reference to a committee. And thus the military record of General Butler was rounded out; the youthful captain at Manassas, the young and gallant major general of Confederate cavalry who led his ragged veterans to victory at the battle of Reams Station in 1864, thirty-four years afterward was made major general in the United States army, commanding the first division, second army corps. When Horace Greely, in 1872, coined the phrase that favored "clasping hands across the bloody chasm of the late war," who could have foretold such unity of national life within a generation, as was shown by the commissioning to highest commands in the United States army, of General Fitzhugh Lee, General Joseph Wheeler, and General M. C. Butler?

General Butler's long service in the senate, his thorough knowledge of diplomatic forms of procedure, his acquaintance with international law, and his military experience, combined to make most appropriate his appointment on the Cuban peace commission, where he served with Admiral Sampson and General Wade of the United States army, to assist the Spanish government in evacuating Cuba and turning over the government of Cuba to the United States on the 1st day of January, 1899, and later to the Republic of Cuba by the successors of the Cuban commission.

President McKinley urged General Butler to accept retirement as an officer of the United States army; but this General Butler declined to do.

Returning to South Carolina, he has become one of the large planters of the state. He was president of the Mexican Mining and Exploration company and other mining companies in Mexico. He is also a member of the Confederate Veterans association of South Carolina, and of the Confederate Veterans association of the Southern States. He is a member of the United States Aztec society. He retains his membership in the Army and Navy Club and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, District of Columbia.

Since the above sketch was put in type General Butler died at Columbia, South Carolina, April 14, 1909.

THOMAS BOTHWELL BUTLER

BUTLER, THOMAS BOTHWELL, lawyer, state senator, was born near Carlisle, Union county, South Carolina, January 11, 1866, the son of Dr. Pierce B. Butler and Arsinoe Jeter Butler. He comes of an ancestry which for generations has been prominently identified with the state and has had a place in the annals of the nation. His ancestors came to this country from Ireland before the Revolutionary war, and settled in Pennsylvania. A century prior to that time Charles II. had conferred upon one of them a peerage, with the title of Duke of Ormond. The Butler family furnished several gallant soldiers and officers to the Continental army and to our forces in the War of 1812. Of these, perhaps the most notable was Major General Richard Butler, a gallant soldier, and a distinguished officer, who, after serving as colonel in command of the Ninth and later of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment, was placed second in command of the army organized by General St. Clair for an expedition against the western Indians. In the disastrous battle fought on November 4, 1791, General Butler was mortally wounded, being at the time in command of the right wing of the American forces. In this same engagement Major Thomas Butler, a brother of Richard, was severely wounded; and still a third brother, Captain Edward Butler, bore an honorable part.

Another very distinguished member of the family, from whom Senator Butler is descended, was General William Butler, who was not only prominent in the War of the Revolution, but afterwards served as a representative in congress. Senator Butler's grandfather, a son of General William Butler, was also a member of the national house of representatives. Among other prominent members of the family who ought to be mentioned were Judge A. P. Butler, United States senator, and the Hon. P. M. Butler, governor of South Carolina, who afterward held a command in the Mexican war, and was killed in battle at the head of his troops. Ex-Senator Matthew Calbraith Butler, a nephew of the distinguished naval officers, Commodore Oliver H. Perry and Matthew Calbraith Perry, is also a member of the

same family. His record is to be found in preceding pages of this volume.

On his mother's side, Senator Butler claims kinship with another family of prominence, the Jeters, his mother having been a sister of Governor Thomas Bothwell Jeter, after whom Senator Butler is named.

He lived in the country until he was twelve years of age, and during the period of his preparation for college he resided in Union, South Carolina, working on a farm between terms, and later teaching in country schools. His education was obtained partly in the common schools of his native county and partly through private study, under the direction of Hon. William Munro, a distinguished member of the Union bar. He entered South Carolina college, but left before graduation.

Among the strongest influences which impressed themselves upon him in his boyhood was the example of his uncle, Thomas B. Jeter, first state senator, and afterwards governor of South Carolina. It seems to have been this influence which led him to the study of law. Entering upon the practice of his profession in Union county in 1888, Mr. Butler was appointed United States commissioner in 1889, by Judge Charles H. Simonton. During his residence in the town of Union he served two terms as alderman. Having removed from Union to Gaffney, his present place of residence, in 1897, Mr. Butler "led in the fight for the county of Cherokee"; and on the formation of the county he was elected its attorney. In 1902 he was elected chairman of the Cherokee county Democratic organization, and declined reëlection two years later.

Elected to the house of representatives of South Carolina in 1900, by what was practically a unanimous vote, Mr. Butler successfully contested the election for state senator in 1902, which office he held until November, 1906. In 1908 he was unanimously chosen Democratic elector at large for South Carolina and he was selected by the electoral college to deliver its vote to the president of the United States senate at Washington.

Since his election as attorney for Cherokee county, in 1897, Senator Butler has achieved a record for success as a lawyer of ability, having been retained in practically every case of importance tried in the Cherokee courts. He is an unusually

strong advocate and has defended some fifty persons for murder, and as yet none of his clients have received the death sentence.

Although Senator Butler has not, like his military progenitors, seen active service in time of war, yet he has held important military positions. Appointed paymaster (with rank of captain) by Governor Richardson, he was in 1896, elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, without opposition, and in 1907 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Ansel. In July, 1903, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, by Commander Stone, of Waco, Texas. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity (South Carolina college chapter) and of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat; in religious affiliation he is a member of the Methodist church.

He married Miss Annie O. Wood, November 7, 1899.

His address is Gaffney, Cherokee county South Carolina.

FRED HARVEY HALL CALHOUN

CALHOUN, FRED HARVEY HALL, Ph. D., educator, was born in Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, June 27, 1874, the son of John Hamilton and Ellen Hall. Among his ancestors were General Edward Paine, who gained distinction in the Revolutionary war; and Peter Douglas, an early settler of central New York, and prominent for his interest and efficiency in state as well as local affairs. The original stock was Scotch-Irish. He recalls with special pleasure his mother's decided interest in his general culture, physical, intellectual, and moral, and the strong influence she brought to bear upon the shaping of his course in life. In his reading, matters of scientific interest especially engaged him.

In 1893 he was graduated from the Auburn high school, and in 1898 he received the degree of B. S. from the University of Chicago, where he also pursued post-graduate studies and was honored with the degree of Ph. D.; meanwhile, from 1899 to 1902, also acting as instructor in the correspondence school of the university. He has been assistant geologist, United States Geological survey; assistant professor Illinois college, 1902-04; professor in Clemson college, 1904, in which year he was married to Miss Grace B. Ward. He gained two scholarships and two fellowships in the university; is a member of the Society for Advancement of Science in America, and secretary of the Clemson college science club.

In the field of original endeavor, he has made, and reported to the government, geological investigations in Montana, and has in preparation a government folio based on Pickens' topographic sheet, and a popular bulletin on rocks and minerals in South Carolina. He is also the author of various articles published in scientific magazines. He is a member of the Greek letter fraternities Phi Delta Theta, and Alpha Nu. He has found pleasure as well as physical advantage in athletic sports, especially baseball, walking, and riding. He was captain of the track team while at the university and has won prizes in various games of this description.

He advocates temperate living, plenty of exercise for bodily health, hard work, and a cheerful outlook upon life, as the best means of insuring happiness, worthy ideals and a good measure of success. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. Politically, he is a Republican in affairs of the nation, but a Democrat in those of the state.

His address is Clemson College, South Carolina.

JOHN CALHOUN CAMPBELL

CAMPBELL, JOHN CALHOUN, of Blenheim, Marlboro county, South Carolina, farmer, from 1888 to 1890 county commissioner of Marlboro county, from 1892 auditor until 1898, and from 1900 to 1902 member of the general assembly of South Carolina from Marlboro county, was born in Marlboro county on the 11th of July, 1854. His father, Robert H. Campbell, was a farmer,—"industrious, but generous, and somewhat impulsive." His grandfather, Captain Robert Campbell, served in the British army during the Revolution. His mother, Ann Campbell, was a daughter of Colin Campbell, who came to South Carolina from the Highlands of Scotland.

Born on a farm and spending his boyhood in the country, from the age of fourteen he found himself the burden-bearer of the family, which consisted of his widowed mother and one younger brother. "My youth," he says, "was one of exceptional trial and hardship. It knew no regular tasks, except those imposed by great and urgent responsibility and the need of doing what I could to support my family. I was compelled by these circumstances to leave school early and to give up all hope of a good education after I was fourteen years of age; and my school opportunities up to that time had been limited to indifferently good country schools. But I was especially fond of reading, and I devoured the musty old volumes which I found in the little book-shelf which had been my father's,—among them one which I always remember with gratitude, a volume of the 'Letters of George Washington.'"

Beginning work on the farm where he was born, and compelled by circumstances to accept whatever work was offered, his early experience taught him "the grim determination to stick to whatever I undertook until it was done, and not to know how to fail." For four years, from 1882 to 1886, he attempted mercantile business on his own account; but he writes: "I found I had missed my calling, and went back to farming."

In 1886, Mr. Campbell invented a cotton plow, which is known as the "Campbell Sweep," and is still extensively used throughout his section of the state. In 1888 he was elected county

commissioner, serving until 1890. Six years of service as auditor followed, from 1892 to 1898; and two years later, in 1900, he was elected to the legislature to represent Marlboro county.

Mr. Campebll is a Knight of Pythias and a Woodman of the World. In party relations he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 20th of December, 1877, he married Miss Annie Kilgo, daughter of Reverend J. T. Kilgo, of the South Carolina Methodist Episcopal conference. They have had three children, but no one of them is living.

Mr. Campbell has all his life been an advocate of life in the open air for health. During his early years he was steadily engaged in hard work upon the farm. In later years he has found opportunity for hunting, fishing, etc., which he has always enjoyed when he could get time for them.

To the young people in South Carolina who may feel that they are severely limited by narrow circumstances, and are tempted to believe that poverty stands in the way of their attaining true success in life, Mr. Campbell offers this encouraging suggestion: "I firmly believe that hard experience in early life develops in us a pluck that knows no yielding." This is the conviction that underlies the advice of that leader in industrial education, General Samuel C. Armstrong, of Hampton, Virginia, who used to say to the students of the Hampton institute who were inclined to think that they were heavily handicapped by poverty: "Young men, remember that you have *the advantages* of *your disadvantages!*"

JOHN ELAM CARLISLE

CARLISLE, JOHN ELAM, minister and presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, son of John Mason Carlisle and Elizabeth Catherine Carlisle, was born May 10, 1851, at Cokesbury, Abbeville, now Greenwood, county, South Carolina. His father was a minister of the Gospel. In youth, John Carlisle was healthy and fond of reading, hunting, fishing, and playing. His early life was passed partly in town, partly on the farm, and in the country. As a boy, he was brought up to labor. From twelve to seventeen years of age he worked mostly on the farm; during the same period he worked, at times, in a mill, and also as clerk in a store.

The end of the war found Mr. John Carlisle more than ever under the necessity of laboring. This seriously hindered his attempts to secure an education. By dint of effort and perseverance, however, he succeeded in attending college, and he was graduated from Wofford college June 25, 1873, with the degree of A. B. After entering the ministry, Mr. Carlisle took the conference course of study from 1873 to 1877. In 1875, the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Wofford college.

Impelled by the conviction of a divine call to preach the Gospel, Mr. Carlisle adopted the ministry as his profession. In December, 1873, he was received on trial into the traveling connection of the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Sumter, South Carolina. Since that time, Mr. Carlisle has continuously served as pastor of churches until December, 1904, when he was appointed presiding elder of the Cokesbury district. This appointment was followed in December, 1905, by a similar one, namely, to the office of presiding elder of the North Charleston, now Kingstree, district.

Mr. Carlisle is a third degree Mason, although for many years he has not attended the lodge. In politics he is a Democrat, but he votes for prohibition when the issue is made.

On May 2, 1877, Mr. Carlisle was married to Miss Emma Legare Jones. On November 6, 1895, he was married to Miss Katharine Roland. Of his first marriage one child was born, not now living. His address is Charleston, South Carolina.

JOHN MASON CARLISLE

CARLISLE, JOHN MASON, educator and preacher, was born in Fairfield county, South Carolina, October 29, 1826, and died at Spartanburg, in the same state, July 7, 1905. His parents were John and Susan (Mason) Carlisle. His father was a farmer by occupation and was characterized by good sense, integrity and piety. The earliest ancestors of the family to land in this country were James and Mary Carlisle, grandparents of the subject of this sketch, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1821 and settled in Fairfield county, South Carolina.

In childhood and youth John M. Carlisle lived in the country. His health was good and when not in school he had the usual tasks which fall to the lot of a boy on the farm. His education was commenced in the common schools and continued in the Cokesbury Conference school. In the last named institution he prepared for the junior class in South Carolina college but was never able to proceed with his studies. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Columbia, South Carolina, December 25, 1844, and at once became a "traveling preacher" in the South Carolina conference. In this work he was both faithful and successful. In addition to preaching, he labored earnestly and efficiently in the cause of education. For some years he was president of the Asheville, North Carolina, Female college and afterward taught at Williamston and at Greenwood, South Carolina. For a time in 1861, and for several months in 1863, he served as chaplain in the Seventh regiment Confederate States army volunteers. From 1879 to 1882 he was presiding elder of the Spartanburg district.

In the choice of a profession he followed his own inclination. He felt that he was "called" to preach the Gospel. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity in which he had taken many degrees. In politics he was allied with the Democratic party. He was of an inventive turn of mind and many years ago took out two or three patents.

On April 30, 1850, Reverend Mr. Carlisle was married to Elizabeth Catherine Sharpe. Of their seven children six were living at the time of his death.

The necessarily meager material from which this sketch has been prepared was supplied by the eldest son of its subject, Reverend John E. Carlisle of Charleston, South Carolina.

FRANCIS JULIAN CARROLL

CARROLL, FRANCIS JULIAN, physician, intendant of the town of Summerville, county chairman of Dorchester county, and a delegate to the National Democratic convention at Denver from the first congressional district; editor of "The Summerville News," and a leader among the younger men of the state, was born in Branchville, Orangeburg county, South Carolina, in 1874.

The name of Carroll has been an honored one in the history of South Carolina, and the record of achievement and public service of the particular branch to which Francis J. Carroll belongs has confirmed the good repute in which this name is held. Two generations of men who were engaged in teaching and in scholarly pursuits preceding his birth laid the foundation for that rapid advancement in professional and public life which has come to this young leader. His grandfather, B. R. Carroll, was a teacher and historian, and his father, Edward Carroll, was well known in Charleston as the principal of the Shaw Memorial and the Bennett school, where his straightforwardness, his scrupulous attention to duty and his reputation as a strict disciplinarian made themselves felt in the life and character of his scholars.

As a boy he was delicate; but fondness for athletic sports developed early in life, confirmed his health, so that a robust youth gave promise of an early capacity for leadership. Life in his native town with freedom from the necessity of any manual labor left him at liberty to study and read although somewhat irregularly. Of history he was particularly fond. His mother's influence was strong both in his intellectual and his spiritual life.

At the Porter Military academy he received his preparatory schooling while his professional studies were carried on at the Medical College of South Carolina, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1896. In the same year he became house physician at St. Francis Xavier infirmary in Charleston, and in the following year he took up active practice in the town of Summerville, where he has since lived. Since graduating in medicine Dr. Carroll has been a frequent contributor to the

various medical journals and for a time wrote editorials for the "Carolina Medical Journal," published in Charlotte, North Carolina. Personal choice rather than the wishes of parents determined his selection of the practice of medicine as his profession. Yet he says that his early home has been one of the strongest influences in his life; while contact with men in active life, potent as that so often is, with him has played but a secondary part.

In 1903, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected intendant of the town of Summerville. This tribute to the efficiency of so young a man is evidence of his neighbors' appreciation of his ability. As one who in the capacity of physician and public officer has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens, he says concerning his own work that if he had his life to live over again (since no man of high ideals can feel that he has entirely succeeded), "I would hope less, and work more. Work beats hoping." His political future as an outspoken advocate of white supremacy in his section of South Carolina is looked forward to hopefully by his admirers. During his candidacy for the state senate, although he met defeat at the polls, his friends feel that his brilliancy in debate and his winning personality indicate possibilities of large political success hereafter.

In 1897, he was married to Miss C. A. Doar. They have had three children. In church relations he is an Episcopalian. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

WALTER CHEYNE

CHEYNE, WALTER, M. D., surgeon to the Sumter hospital, at Sumter, South Carolina, was born in New York city, on the 16th of April, 1868. His father, Hugh Cheyne, was prominently identified with the great Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing company, and long held the office of treasurer of that corporation. He characterizes his father as "a rugged Scotch Covenanter." Both parents emigrated from Scotland to this country in 1847. His mother, Mrs. Margaret (Dundas) Cheyne, was a daughter of Major Robert Dundas, of Edinburgh, of the Queen's guards.

Slight and frail in his health in boyhood, he passed his early years in New York, sometimes going to Scotland for his summers. He was a lover of books, and a reader of history especially, from his earliest recollection. His early home was one of luxury; but in that home, his mother with her Christian principle was the heart of the household, and her son says, "every good influence came from her. My home was everything to me."

He attended the public schools and was graduated from the public high school while Seth Low was mayor of New York. He entered the Columbia school of arts, but in his sophomore year a severe attack of pneumonia compelled him to sever his connection with his class, and he did not complete the undergraduate course. He took up the study of medicine at the college of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1891. He practiced his profession as interne at Bellevue hospital, New York city; and he had further professional study and professional experience at Edinburgh, Scotland, and at Belfast, Ireland.

In 1902, he was assistant to Professor R. W. Taylor in Bellevue hospital; and in association with Dr. W. R. Chichester he worked in the Roosevelt hospital and in the Vanderbilt clinic. He was the first man to serve in the Broome street midwifery dispensary, which was the nucleus of the million-dollar Pierpont Morgan lying-in-asylum, at Eighteenth street and Second avenue, New York city.

Not long after he began the general practice of medicine and surgery in New York, his health failed him, and he was compelled to go to a milder climate. Removing to Sumter county he was appointed surgeon at the Sumter hospital, at Sumter, South Carolina.

Dr. Cheyne has been president of the Sumter County Medical association. He has been secretary of the South Carolina Medical association for many years and president of the National Association of State Secretaries and Editors.

At college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He is a Knight of Pythias, and past chancellor of the Sumter lodge.

On the 29th of December, 1891, he married Miss Harriett Cooper, daughter of Captain George William Cooper and Rosa Pelot Cooper, a South Carolina lady, born in Sumter county. They have had five children, four of whom are living in 1908.

In politics, Dr. Cheyne is a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Grover Cleveland; and he has never voted for any nominees except those of the Democratic party.

He is connected with the Presbyterian Church, South.

His favorite sports and recreation have been, in school and college days, baseball and the gymnasium; for the last few years, motoring.

Dr. Cheyne disclaims the right to offer advice to his young fellow-citizens of South Carolina. He affirms that his first and strongest motive in striving for success in life was his "mother's pride in her son." He says he has not the slightest inclination to claim for himself the name of a successful man; but that he has "always worked to better the profession, to elevate its standard, and to maintain the dignity of the doctors' calling. Nothing dramatic; just 'living the simple life,'" and honored in his view by the ten hundred and fifty doctors of his adopted state, South Carolina.

JAMES A. COLE

COLE, JAMES A., was born at Timmonsville, South Carolina, in 1867. His father, S. F. Cole, was founder of the business in drugs of which his son is now the owner and proprietor, and was for a number of years magistrate of Timmonsville.

James A. Cole as a boy attended the public schools and the high school at Timmonsville. Choosing the profession of medicine, he entered a medical college at Baltimore, Maryland. After completing his studies there, he returned for a time to Timmonsville, but soon established himself at Lamar, in Darlington county, where he practiced medicine for three years, and with marked success. In 1892, the death of his father recalled him to Timmonsville. Together with the practice of medicine, he took charge of the drug store business which his father had conducted; and under his management it has come to be most favorably known throughout Florence county.

Dr. Cole married Miss Alice Grey of Lamar, while he was himself residing in that town. They have three children.

While Dr. Cole has given his first thought to his profession, he has always been successful as a business man. He is now president of the Bank of Lamar. He has always been closely identified with the financial affairs of his own community. The double burden which he has carried, as an energetic, thoroughgoing practicing physician, and as a man of business, has told upon his health; but his friends in the entire community are hopeful that the period of rest from business cares, which under medical advice he is now giving himself, will result in the entire restoration of his health. In his church relations, Dr. Cole is identified with the Baptist church, of which he is a member. He has been a liberal supporter of all the charitable institutions of his city; and he has recently been a liberal contributor to the Baptist orphanage of South Carolina.

With the confidence and the respect of the entire community in which he lives, Dr. Cole ranks as one of those men of mark who, each in his own community, are molding the life of South Carolina.

Photo of Mart Publishing Co
Washington D.C.

James A. Cole Md

Man of Myth Publishing Co.
Washington, D.C.

Yours truly,

William Coleman

WILLIAM COLEMAN

COLEMAN, WILLIAM, of Whitmire, Newberry county, South Carolina, lawyer, banker and manufacturer, president of the First National Bank of Whitmire, president of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing company, and president of the Mecklenburg Manufacturing company—one of the youngest mill presidents in South Carolina, was born at the country homestead of his family in Union county, South Carolina, on the 15th of April, 1875.

His father, Robert Lowry Coleman, was a railroad contractor, a member of the well known firm of Rice and Coleman (the other partner being Major Spencer M. Rice of Union) a public-spirited citizen of large enterprise, and successful in accomplishing what he undertook—a man with a high sense of personal responsibility and duty.

The Colemans emigrated from Holland and first settled in Pennsylvania. From there they moved to North Carolina. William Coleman, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and for whom he was named, moved from Cabarrus county, North Carolina, and settled near Asheville, more than one hundred years ago. His marked characteristics were honesty, uprightness and integrity, with a keen sense of humor. His first wife was a Miss Swain, a sister of Governor David Swain. They had a large family, of which the most prominent member was Colonel David Coleman, who, after graduating at Annapolis, served a number of years in the United States navy. At the beginning of the War between the States he organized and took command of the Thirty-ninth North Carolina regiment and served with distinction until the surrender of General Kirby Smith. After the war he practiced law in Asheville, North Carolina, until his death. He was regarded as one of the state's ablest advisers during the reconstruction period. This William Coleman's second wife was Ann Eveline Baird, a direct descendant of the Baird and Lock families of Scotland. To them were born five sons, three of whom grew to manhood. One, Captain Henry Coleman, was killed during the fighting near Appomattox. Another, Colonel Thaddeus Coleman, served with great distinc-

tion as a military engineer, and after the war became interested in locating and developing the railroads of Western North Carolina. The other son, Colonel Robert Lowry Coleman, became interested in business in South Carolina, where he married Miss Victoria Rice of Union county. To them were born three children, one being the present William Coleman.

The maternal ancestors of William Coleman were among the first settlers of Colonial Virginia. They were the Rices, Morgans, Taylors, Nuckolls and Bullocks and they intermarried with other prominent Virginia families. Mr. Coleman's great great-grandfather, James Morgan, married Elizabeth Taylor. Their son, Major Spencer Morgan, a gallant soldier of the Continental army, was a cousin of General Daniel Morgan and President Zachary Taylor. Through the Bullock branch Mr. Coleman is related to President Theodore Roosevelt. The Rices and Morgans were of ancient Welsh stock. The Nuckolls, Taylors and Bullocks were of English blood and brought with them family traditions and ideals that have been inspirations to many of their descendants in this country.

William Coleman was born upon the homestead of his family a few miles from the present Glenn-Lowry mills, beyond the Enoree river in Union county. This is one of the sections of the state where large plantations with great numbers of slaves were characteristic of the life that preceded the War between the States. The large dwelling with spacious halls and broad piazzas is one of the few ante-bellum estates which are kept intact and still have about them the flavor of the good old days of ease, comfort, convenience and plenty, "before the war." Passing his boyhood in such a home he was early touched by the spirit of the new South. He learned early to work with his hands; and he learned how to direct the work of others. Having completed his preparatory studies, he entered Wofford college, and after a four years' course was graduated in June, 1895. The next two years he passed as a member of the law school at Harvard university. His favorite lines of study at college, and of reading since he left college, have been in literature, history and political economy. In 1898 he returned to South Carolina; and the illness and death of his father in that year devolved upon the young man the care of all the large interests which had been in his father's hands.

In addition to managing his father's estate, he practiced law at Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1899.

Having determined to enter the business of cotton manufacturing, Mr. Coleman decided to build a mill near his old home; and he bought land, organized the company and soon had the mill in active operation. The Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing company represents a capital of $500,000 and operates 1,000 Draper looms, and 35,000 spindles.

The local papers of the state refer to Mr. William Coleman as "a young man of strong character, quick, decisive and persevering—a man of action."

His election to the presidency of the National Bank of Whitmire and to the presidency of the Mecklenburg Manufacturing company, in addition to his duties as president of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing company, before he is thirty-two years old, give evidence not only of the exceptional ability of the man, but of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens and his business associates.

On the 6th of June, 1900, Mr. Coleman was married to his cousin, Miss Evelyn K. Coleman, daughter of Colonel F. C. Coleman, of North Carolina. They have had five children, all of whom are living in 1908.

Mr. Coleman is a member of the Order of Elks; of the S. A. E. fraternity; of the Southern Manufacturers club of Charlotte, North Carolina; and of the Harvard club of New York city.

In his political affiliations and convictions, he is a member of the Democratic party; but he was unwilling to support the platform in which "free silver" was the paramount issue.

Mr. Coleman declares his favorite form of amusement and exercise to be "a romp with his children." To the young men of South Carolina who wish to attain true success in life, he commends "sincerity, frankness and promptness."

ARCHIBALD J. C. COTTINGHAM

COTTINGHAM, ARCHIBALD J. C., president of the Cottingham company of Dillon, Marion county, South Carolina, and president of the Bank of Dillon, was born at Little Rock, Marion county, South Carolina, on the 23d of December, 1857. His father, Andrew Cottingham, was a planter and contractor, characterized by uprightness and straightforwardness of character, and interested throughout his life in the betterment of local conditions and in clean politics for his native state. His father was of English descent, while his mother, Mrs. Catherine (Sinclair) Cottingham, was born in Scotland.

His boyhood was passed in a country home from which he walked three or four miles to attend such schools as were within his reach. From early boyhood he was rather exceptional in his fondness for reading. He was trained in his boyhood to a sense of responsibility for such tasks of farm labor as fell to boys in country homes forty years ago, and these tasks he feels helped him to form sound business habits. He was obliged to be content with a good common school education.

Finding himself early drawn to the life of a merchant, at the age of eighteen, he took a course at Eastman's Business college at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1875. Two years before that he had begun to support himself by working as a salesman in the store of J. W. Dillon. He has resided in Dillon since he was sixteen years old, with the exception of the months passed in taking the course in commercial study at Eastman's college. His attention to the duties of the business positions which he has held, and his straightforward and upright methods, have led to constant promotions in business life. In 1900 he became president of the Cottingham company, and he has been president of the Bank of Dillon since 1903. The confidence of his fellow-citizens in his character and enterprise were shown by his election to the office of mayor of Dillon in 1892. Ten years later he was again elected and held the office of mayor of his native town during the years 1902 and 1903.

Mr. Cottingham has never married.

He has always been connected with the Democratic party, and he has never swerved in his allegiance to its principles and its nominees.

By religious conviction he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has found his favorite form of exercise and amusement, throughout a busy life, in driving and walking. He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the order of "Masters of Finance."

He regards these brief injunctions to the young people of South Carolina as containing the secret of true success: "Honesty, truthfulness and energy. To be successful requires ceaseless vigilance; no lazy man can attain success."

WILLIAM FRANKLIN COX

COX, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, manager, manufacturer and banker, was born in the country near Belton, Anderson county, South Carolina, on the 12th of October, 1855. His father was George W. Cox, a farmer and merchant, public spirited and generous, a major before the war, and captain of Company K, in Colonel Orr's regiment in the War between the States. His mother was Mrs. Martha M. Mattison Cox; and to her influence her son acknowledges a great debt for good influences potent in his moral and spiritual life.

He spent the first fifteen years of his life in the country. His health was excellent; but he met with a serious accident in a molasses mill when he was but nine years old which cost him his right hand. Three years later his left hand was injured in a cotton gin. In his boyhood he was charged with the duty of looking carefully after the stock on the farm; and this, he feels, early trained him to habits of kindness to animals and to regularity and punctuality in business matters.

He attended the Belton high school and the Patrick institute, at Greenville, in 1871-72. He became a student at Furman University in 1872 and remained there two years, but did not complete the course. When twenty-one he began teaching at Belton, South Carolina, in 1876, led by circumstances to take up this line of life. In the same year he was appointed trial justice at Belton, holding that position for several years; and he became probate judge of Anderson county in 1886 and held the office for eight years. In 1895 he organized the Excelsior Oil and Fertilizer company and he was its manager until 1904. In 1900 he organized the Cox Manufacturing company of which he then became president and treasurer, which positions he still holds. He is also president of the Farmers Bank of Belton, South Carolina, and president and treasurer of the Calhoun Falls Investment company. He is a director in several other institutions. He has been a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary since 1892; a trustee of Furman university; a trustee of the Greenville Female college, elected in 1899; and he has been a trustee of the Anderson graded schools since 1895.

While he has not been especially active in politics he is a member of the Democratic party. By religious convictions he is connected with the Baptist church.

On the 21st of June, 1892, he married Miss Anna L. Dorgor. They have two children now living.

To the young people of South Carolina he commends, "faithfulness to duty; careful attention to small matters as well as large; refraining from the whiskey and tobacco habits"; and "courteousness and politeness," he adds, "are a valuable part of his capital for any young man."

The address of Mr. Cox is Belton, South Carolina.

WILLIAM WELLINGTON DANIEL

DANIEL, WILLIAM WELLINGTON, D. D., president of Columbia college, Columbia, South Carolina, and a prominent clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born in Laurens county, South Carolina, April 11, 1859. His father, James Wright Daniel, was a farmer and merchant at that place; and a sketch of his character, his ancestry, and his family traditions has been given in the biography, (which appears in the second volume of "Men of Mark in South Carolina"), of Reverend James Walter Daniel, D. D., an older brother of the subject of this sketch.

A robust boy, fond of athletics and of horses, with an interest from his early boyhood in declamation and public speaking, William Daniel lived upon a farm in the country until his early manhood, gaining some experience also as clerk in a country store. This life, he says, "developed my physical strength, trained my mind, and aided in forming regular habits. It made me methodical."

The circumstances of the family were such that his father made the way to a course of liberal study comparatively easy for his sons, although they were trained to regular duties and were not afraid of work. In his early boyhood William Daniel studied in country schools. In the preparatory department of Newberry college he completed his preparation for college; and he was graduated from Newberry in 1879 with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of A. M. in 1882.

He was a teacher in Abbeville county, in Pickens county, and in Lexington county, from 1879 to 1883. But, although he had a good degree of success in the profession of teaching, he writes that he "felt inwardly a call to preach." "And whatever success has come to me in life has come from simply trying to do my duty faithfully."

He joined the South Carolina conference as a preacher in December, 1883, serving on the West Anderson circuit in 1884; the Fort Mill circuit in 1885; Yorkville station, from 1886 to 1889; Chester station, 1890; Newberry station from 1890 to 1893; Florence station, 1894; at the Washington Street Methodist Epis-

Sincerely Yours,
W. W. Daniel.

copal church, Columbia, from 1895 to 1898; and while serving at the Anderson station he was elected president of Columbia college, at Columbia, South Carolina, in December, 1899. Under his administration the college has known a remarkable degree of prosperity, and has built "The New Columbia College."

For some sixteen years President Daniel has spoken in many places in his own state and through the South, seeking to impress upon citizens everywhere the value of the higher education. When his former parishioners meet his former college students there is a difference of opinion as to which portion of his life work has been more useful. He has made many friends and has stimulated the higher life in many persons, both by his work as a college president and as a Christian preacher and pastor.

He married Miss Rowena Aull, August 29, 1883. They have had four children, all of whom are living in 1909.

In his earlier years President Daniel found his exercise and amusement in baseball, hunting and fishing; in later years he gets his exercise in walking and riding.

His suggestions to the boys and girls of his state regarding the methods and habits which will contribute to true success in life are briefly these: "Have a correct ideal. Then regard no toil or sacrifice too great, that you may attain it. Meet financial obligations promptly. Live within your means. Read the best books—especially the Bible and biographies."

The address of Doctor Daniel is Columbia, South Carolina.

WADE JUDSON DENDY

DENDY, WADE JUDSON, of Clinton, Laurens county, South Carolina, since 1888 editor of the "Clinton Gazette," was born near Clinton, Laurens county, South Carolina, on the 21st of January, 1859. His father, Thomas N. Dendy, was a merchant and farmer, who left upon his son a vivid impression that the father was "a quick-witted lover of literature." His family is descended from the Hancks family of Virginia, and is related to the large Dendy family of South Carolina.

His boyhood was passed in the country. His health was not vigorous; and in his boyhood he was a lover of reading and study more than of athletic sports and out-of-door amusements. In his boyhood he was taught, however, to work systematically upon the farm, as his strength allowed, meanwhile attending the common schools within reach of his home, and getting some acquaintance with the work and methods of a printing office. The love of newspapers and of all the work of a printing office was strong in him from the time he first became acquainted with them. When he was first able to leave his father's farm and begin work for himself, he was busied for a time in firing and running a steam engine. But in a short time he found his way to a more congenial trade, that of a printer, and to the profession of editor. In November, 1888, at the age of twenty-nine, he became the editor of the local paper of his native place, the "Clinton Gazette." Under his management the paper has prospered and he has recently made a material addition to the equipment of his printing plant. He has advocated strongly prohibition, and he represented Laurens county in the Prohibition convention held at Columbia in 1890. He served in the state militia for four years, as a member, and in his more mature manhood as an officer, of the Clinton rifles. He is secretary of the National Union Fraternal order.

He has always been allied with the Democratic party, giving to its principles and its nominees systematic and energetic support.

Mr. Dendy has never married. He has been devoted to the editing and management of his paper. His favorite forms of relaxation and exercise have been hunting and fishing.

WILLIAM ERSKINE DENDY

DENDY, WILLIAM ERSKINE, educator, superintendent of city schools, was born in the village of Richland, Oconee county, South Carolina, on December 14, 1869.

He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, his parental great-grandfather, Jacob Dendy, having come from Scotland and settled in Virginia, where, in 1783, James Dendy, his grandfather, was born. His grandmother, Elizabeth Knox, was the daughter of John Knox, of Irish descent, in the same line with James Knox Polk, president of the United States.

His father, Thomas H. Dendy, was a farmer of Oconee county, an unassuming man who would never consent to run for office although he was often urged to do so. He was a man of marked piety whose strong and godly character was a power for good with all who knew him. The close association of father and son as they worked together on the farm, while the boy was growing up, had a strong influence in shaping the character of the young man.

A godly father, and a mother (Mrs. Lucy Terrell Dendy) whose influence for good was exerted for over thirty years, are powerful factors in character building. To good associates, and to the character and the faithful work of his teachers he attributes much that is best in his life.

As a boy he was strong and well; and he had regular tasks of work on the farm, the careful performance of which he believes gave him valuable training for his future.

He was prepared for college at Richland school. For three successive years he received the prize at this school for perfect attendance. His collegiate course was at the North Georgia Agricultural college, Dahlonega, Georgia, a branch of the State university, from which he was graduated in 1891. Since that time he has trained himself in normal courses at summer schools, and has frequently assisted in conducting such schools.

Immediately after graduation he became secretary to H. A. Strode, at Clemson college. It was largely a personal preference which led him to take up such work, because it threw him actively

into association with educators and with the interests to which he wished to devote himself in his life work.

In 1893, he became principal at Walhalla. From 1894 to 1897 he was principal at Greers, South Carolina. For the next three years he was superintendent of the school at Yorkville, South Carolina. In 1900 he took charge of the Pickens graded school, where he was again superintendent.

During this same year he was married to Jessie Lee Latimer. They have had two children, both sons.

His interest in educational matters, and his efficiency in directing educational work, led to his appointment as a member of the Pickens county board of education, in which he has served for three years, conducting the county normal schools. After having been superintendent of Pickens graded school for five years, he was elected president of Douglasville college, Douglasville, Georgia, in 1905, which position he now holds.

He is an enthusiastic student of natural science, a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a Presbyterian, holding the office of deacon, and he is an active member of the Young Men's Christian association.

The improvement of one's opportunities for self culture in boyhood and young manhood, and the early formation of a definite purpose in life, followed out by special preparation for the accomplishment of that purpose, are, he believes, the keys to success. "'Three Ps,' which are as important to a young man as the 'three Rs,'" he says, "are Punctuality, Preparation, and Perseverance."

JOHN NICHOLS DRAKE

DRAKE, JOHN NICHOLS, farmer, warehouse proprietor, ex-member of the legislature of South Carolina, residing at Bennettsville, Marlboro county, South Carolina, was born in that county on the 9th of December, 1851. He is a son of Zechariah Alford Drake, a planter who was characterized by integrity, energy and good judgment, and was major of a battalion in the state militia. His mother was Mrs. Sophia (Alford) Drake. The first known American ancestor of the family was James Drake, who emigrated from England and settled on the coast of Virginia. Albertson Drake, great-grandfather of John Nichols Drake, was an officer in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. His home was in Nash county, North Carolina. His descendants have satisfied themselves that he was in direct line of descent from Sir Francis Drake, England's great admiral.

Born with an excellent physique and knowing good health throughout his boyhood, he passed his early years in the country and was taught something of farm work and of the management of a plantation. He attended the country schools which were within reach of his early home, and passed one year in the military academy at Mayesville, South Carolina. But the common schools and such reading as was within the reach of a boy on the average country plantation in the years that preceded the War between the States, gave him his only opportunities for an education.

While still very young he assumed the duty of regular and responsible assistant to his father in the management of a large farm. He feels that such success as he has attained in life is chiefly due to the example and influence of his father.

On the 18th of October, 1878, Mr. Drake married Miss Sarah Jane Gibson. They have had five children, four of whom are now (1909) living.

After his marriage, he assumed the entire management of the large plantation which his father had owned. The business of his warehouse on the Pee Dee river required more of his time

from year to year; and he did something of a general mercantile business in connection with his farm.

In 1886, he was elected to the legislature of South Carolina; but he did not stand for reëlection.

He is a member of the Democratic party and has served continuously as president of his township Democratic club, and as a member of the central executive committee, since 1876. He is also chairman of the county Democratic committee, an office which he has held for four years.

He has been for about a quarter of a century chairman of the board of school trustees of his district.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, South, and for twenty-six years has been a ruling elder in that church. He is a trustee of Chicora college, South Carolina. He was appointed upon the staff of Governor Ellerbe, with the rank of colonel. For several years he served as a lieutenant in the state militia. Mr. Drake is a Knight of Pythias, a Knight of Damon, and a Knight of Honor.

ARTHUR MASON DuPRE

DuPRE, ARTHUR MASON, was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, November 22, 1869. His father, J. F. C. DuPré, of French descent, as the name indicates, was professor of horticulture at Clemson college.

His early life was passed in the city of his birth; and as a boy he learned the value of habits of systematic toil. The circumstances of his father's family were such as to leave him dependent upon his own efforts to earn the money for his education. By making the most of the opportunities for earning which were within his reach in his boyhood and early youth, he was enabled, after preparatory studies at country schools, to enter Wofford college; and he was graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1895. Continuing his studies, he received the degree of A. M. in June, 1896. In his early professional studies he specialized particularly in Latin and mathematics. He began his life-work of teaching in September, 1895, at Spartanburg, South Carolina. In June, 1897, he became headmaster of the Wofford College Fitting school, which position he now (1909) holds.

He feels that the influences of his home were strongest in impelling him to work for success in his chosen line of life, and to the teachers who directed his studies in his preparatory school life he feels that he owes a debt of gratitude. But private study, as continued since he began to teach, he feels has had perhaps the greatest influence in shaping his life.

By conviction he is allied with the Democratic party, nor has he ever found himself inclined to change his party allegiance.

He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

He married Miss Caroline E. Chambers, June 11, 1905. They have one child, a son.

Professor DuPré offers to his younger fellow-citizens of the state of South Carolina these suggestions as to success in life:

"Absolute truthfulness in word and life is the first consideration. A firm belief in the sacredness of duty, and the courage to do it, will insure the truest success."

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

DANIEL ALLSTON DuPRE

DuPRE, DANIEL ALLSTON, professor of physics and geology in Wofford college, Spartanburg, South Carolina, was born in Mecklenberg county, Virginia, May 15, 1848. His father, Warren DuPré was professor of chemistry in that institution, and served one term as a member of the legislature of South Carolina. Most of Professor Daniel A. DuPré's life has been spent "upon the campus of Wofford college at Spartanburg." His mother was Mary Ann (Sydnor) DuPré. Josias DuPré was his earliest ancestor in America. He emigrated from France about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled near the Santee river.

Daniel DuPré's boyhood was spent in the country and in villages. He was robust, and especially fond of hunting and fishing. The circumstances of his family were such that preparation for college and the acquisition of a liberal education seemed for him the natural career; and in his case this career opened easily and naturally before the boy whose early inclination to study, notwithstanding his enjoyment of sports, inclined him to the life of a student and teacher. He was graduated from Wofford college with the degree of A. B. in 1869. He at once began his life-work of teaching. At Georgetown, South Carolina, from 1869-71; in the Asheville Male academy, from 1871-72; and as instructor in mathematics in the preparatory department of Wofford college, from 1872-75, he taught, in his chosen lines of study.

In estimating the influences which have been strongest in his life, he places home first, and college life second; while he feels that "occasional contact with the great investigators in natural science" has given to his study and his purpose in life a strong impulse.

He had received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater in 1871. In 1875 he went to Scotland for two years of study at the University of Edinburgh, where advanced work in mathematics and the natural sciences brought him into touch with leading minds and leading men in the scientific world of Great Britain. He returned in 1877, to take up the work of professor

of physics and geology at Wofford college; and this chair he still holds.

Although he was but sixteen years of age when the War between the States closed, he served as private for two months in the South Carolina militia, in the latter part of the war.

He is a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. He was for many years a member of the American Association for the Advancement of American science. By political conviction he is a member of the Democratic party. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

While his own inclinations and the nature of his professional work have made Professor DuPré's life that of the student and the college professor and lecturer, he has not allowed himself to be "cribbed, cabined and confined" to the study, the class-room and the laboratory. He has all his life found amusement and recreation in music. During his vacations he is fond of sea-fishing, and of tramping in the mountains, to which he is inclined quite as much by his love of nature in all her phenomena as by the especial interest in the crust of the earth which is felt by all students and teachers of geology.

Professor DuPré married, January 8, 1880, Miss Helen Capers Stevens. They have had four children, all of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Men of Mark Publishing Co
Washington, D. C.

Yours Truly
W. L. Luxurith

WILLIAM STACY FOXWORTH

FOXWORTH, WILLIAM STACY, dealer in general merchandise and real estate, of Marion, South Carolina, is one of the small but growing group of Christian men in business who, after reaching a moderate limit in the acquisition of wealth, have learned the joy of acquiring money with the definite purpose of giving away all that they make, for the support of Christian missions and the uplifting of their fellowmen through Christian institutions and Christian work.

He was born near the town of Marion, in Marion county, on the 23d of April, 1854. His father, Wesley Samuel Foxworth, was a farmer, whom his son remembers as "a humble Christian gentleman, courteous, unassuming, sympathetic, and helpful." His mother, Mrs. Ann Eliza Foxworth, was the daughter of Michael Woodward, of Marion county, South Carolina.

Until he was twelve years old his health was perfect. He was "as robust as a mountaineer,"—a regular athlete,—a great lover of the fishing rod and the gun. He gladly walked two miles each day to attend school in the town of Marion. Before he was twelve he managed the plough for one summer. But in 1866, as the result of an accident, he lost his right arm. For some time this grievous interruption of all his activities, with the sad prospect which it seemed to open before him in the future, greatly depressed his spirits, and he was despondent for several months. But he was sent by his mother to a private school at Marion, conducted by Miss W. H. Witherow and Thomas E. Mitchell; and he acquired enough of education to enable him to teach in the country schools of that time. This in a measure restored his confidence in himself by assuring him that he could at least support himself, notwithstanding the accident from which he suffered.

His father had enlisted in Tucker's cavalry at the outbreak of the War between the States, and as the result of service he died during the war. His mother was thus left a widow with five children, of whom William was the oldest. The results of the war, and debts which his father had incurred while acting as security for friends, had left the mother almost helpless; and

it was because of his ambitious desire to show himself the head of the family, and to prove a helper to his mother, that the accident from the loss of his arm affected his spirits so deeply.

At twenty-five he began the mercantile business for himself (in 1879) with less than a thousand dollars of capital. For three years he merely held his own in a financial way, accumulating nothing. But at the age of twenty-eight Mr. Foxworth met with one of those deep spiritual experiences which change the life of a man. He became a Christian and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He feels that since he took the life and the standards of Jesus Christ as his source of confidence and his standard of living, his capacity for business and his ability to serve his fellowmen have been greatly increased. His business began to prosper in a remarkable way, and his accumulations of property steadily increased.

When he found himself worth one hundred thousand dollars he was impressed with the conviction that it should be his duty, as it certainly has proved to be his keenest pleasure and his great delight, to *cease to accumulate anything more for his own use*, and to use every additional dollar which he should make in the legitimate conduct of his business for the spread of the Gospel and the building up of the kingdom of God among his fellowmen.

With a few friends whom he has interested in his projects he has built a mission in Marion; and he has built two missions in China. He has given systematic help to a number of boys and girls in educating themselves, and he cares for a number of native boys and girls in China and in India. He contributes regularly to the rescue work in our large cities.

From the satisfaction and the keen joy he feels in giving away all that he makes from year to year, he is satisfied that there is a wonderfully rich Christian experience for the man who will enter into the meaning of the text, "God loves a cheerful giver."

His fellow-townsmen have three times elected Mr. Foxworth city alderman. He is a member of the board of directors of the Farmers and Merchants bank, and he is also one of the directors of the Marion Manufacturing company, each of these institutions having a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

On the 4th of February, 1882, he married Miss Catherine Smith, daughter of James Smith, of Robeson county, North Car-

olina. They have had six children, four of whom are living in 1909.

After serving more than twenty years as steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mr. Foxworth was, in May, 1908, elected by the church to the important position of district lay leader of the Layman's Missionary movement for the Marion district of the South Carolina conference. In his political relations he is connected with the Democratic party.

Believing as he does that in his own life the Bible has been incomparably the most valuable book, and the characters in Bible history the most inspiring examples and the most wholesome warnings, while the life of Jesus Christ has been the inspiration of his life, it is not strange that Mr. Foxworth should offer as the best advice he can give to his younger fellow-citizens of the state of South Carolina who wish to attain true success in life: "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." (Matthew vi:33.)

MINOR CLINTON GALLUCHAT

GALLUCHAT, MINOR CLINTON, son of Joseph and Rebecca M. (Gill) Galluchat, was born March 6, 1856, at Lancaster, South Carolina. His father was an attorney at law. He eschewed politics and refused several public offices, including a seat on the circuit bench of South Carolina. He was noted for integrity, fidelity and purity of life.

The oldest known ancestor of the family in America was Joseph de Galluchat, of the province of Coligny, France. He settled in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1799.

The Galluchat family are of French, Bourbon extraction and of the Catholic faith. They relinquished their attachment to the Pope of Rome when Sixtus V. threatened to excommunicate Henry III. of France, and when the king was shortly thereafter assassinated by the Guises at St. Cloud (1589), they joined forces with Navarre and fought with the Huguenots at Arques and Ivry. Upon the elevation of Henry of Navarre to the throne of France (1594), and his promulgation, after joining the Papacy, of the Edict of Nantes, the family returned to the mother church.

During the nine months' Reign of Terror (1794) at Paris, Joseph de Galluchat, of the province of Coligny, a great-grandfather of Minor Clinton Galluchat, fell a victim to the ferocity of the Jacobins. His widow and children settled upon their plantations on the islands of Santa Domingo and Martinique. One day in the winter of 1798, the widow and her two maiden daughters, Jeanette and Francois, her only son, Joseph, and her son-in-law, Monsieur Bossieur, with his wife and three children, were at dinner about twilight in their country home near the city of San Domingo, Dunsy, a trusted African servant, suddenly rushed in crying, "Fly! fly! They kill! They kill!" Another insurrection had broken out, and the white people were being slaughtered as in 1791. In the confusion, Dunsy hastened his mistress and her little boy into a small fishing boat near by and had them rowed to sea. In front were pitchy darkness and the terrors of the deep; behind, a flaming inferno and the shrieks and screams of their loved ones being brained and burned in their homes.

M. C. Gallinehat

It was now night. Return was impossible. Toussaint had decreed death to whomsoever should give aid or comfort to the doomed whites. The night was spent at sea. Morning revealed a sail, and mother and child were rescued and carried to Charleston, where they were taken in charge by the family of Doctor S. Henry Dickson. All the other members of their family were supposed to have been massacred. Some time afterwards, however, it was discovered that Dunsy, at the cost of his own life, had gotten the two girls away in a similar manner, but on separate fishing boats. They drifted apart, but were saved by vessels plying contrary courses. Francois landed at New Orleans; Jeanette at Baltimore. The others were slain and burned in their dwelling. The widow resided in Charleston the remainder of her life. Joseph Galluchat, grandfather of Minor Clinton Galluchat, was thoroughly educated, and married Virginia Lawson, of Santee, Sumter district, South Carolina.

Being converted to the Protestant faith, Joseph Galluchat pursued a theological course and was admitted to the ministry. The event of his life was a five-day debate in which he engaged with a representative of the Roman Catholic faith. For this, though wholly without the sanction of his opponent, he was brutally assaulted. He, however, forgave his penitent assailants and besought the court in their behalf. He died April 8, 1825, leaving behind him his widow, one son, Joseph, and one daughter, Virginia.

Joseph was born on Santee, near St. Paul, December 21, 1813. In 1839, he was graduated in medicine from the College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and formed a copartnership with Doctor John L. Felder, with whom he practiced on the Santee. On October 22, 1846, he married Rebecca M. Gill, of Lancaster, South Carolina, and practiced medicine there with Doctor John D. Wyley until 1852; then, after a course of legal study, he formed a law partnership with his friend and preceptor, Major Minor Clinton. When Clarendon district was established in 1855 he located in Manning, the county seat, near his home. Here he rose to eminence at the bar in that section of the state. He would accept no political office, but he spoke and wrote freely on the important issues of his time. He was active with tongue and pen in the national Democratic campaigns of 1860, 1868, and

1876. In 1861, he joined the Confederate service, Kershaw's regiment. From youth to the close of life, he frequently filled Methodist pulpits. He was a life-long worker in the cause of temperance.

In youth, Minor Clinton Galluchat enjoyed robust physical health. He early manifested a passion for court house proceedings and law trials. At the early age of six he went through the form of drawing a jury. The only labor required of him in youth was that of gardening for his mother. In his judgment, excessive activity in early life tends to make against the best work in more mature years.

To the acquirement of an education the war proved, in the case of Minor Clinton Galluchat, a serious obstacle. He was fond of reading, however, and studied especially the Bible, "Blackstone's Commentaries," "Montaigne's Essays," "Blair's Rhetoric," "Shakespeare's Plays," "Peter Parley's History of the World," and "The Charleston News and Courier."

His early bent toward the law has already been indicated. His father's argument in the case of Burgess vs. Carpenter (South Carolina Reports, Volume V), aided in directing him to this profession. He studied law under his father and A. G. Magrath, ex-United States judge. He began active life in 1876 by engaging in merchandising; since 1882, however, he has been attorney at law. In 1900 and 1902 he served in the house of representatives of his state. While a member of the Irby committee for his congressional district, in 1892, Mr. Galluchat, in a manner too unusual among public men, turned his back upon political preferment. He was a reformer, but conservative. Though heartily in accord with the people who clamored for individual recognition in the campaigns of 1890 and 1892, he did not approve of the billingsgate so freely employed. He attended all the state conventions as delegate from Clarendon county, and was urged by the leaders to accept the judgeship of the then third circuit. Judge T. B. Fraser at that time occupied the position, but was out of favor. Mr. Galluchat, however, declined to compete for the position because, as he stated in "The Charleston World," December 12, 1902, "No attorney of ten years' experience was fitted to supersede the judge, and because Judge Fraser was

his father's life-long friend." Judge Fraser was elected without opposition, but O. I. Buchanan succeeded him four years later.

Mr. Galluchat served for two years as a member of the Ku Klux Klan and for two years in the Hampton light dragoons under Captain D. W. Brailsford of Panola, South Carolina.

Mr. Galluchat's bent in politics was determined by the "Shell Manifesto." He has, through life, been a Democrat. He is also a disciple of Izaak Walton.

Such failures as Mr. Galluchat has suffered have been due, he believes, to lack of care in seemingly trivial details. This, he says, has cost him much trouble and retarded his progress. "Bestowing," he says, "all thought on what I write, not enough on how I write; on what I do, not enough on how I do it."

To the young he recommends great care in choosing a specialty, and strict attention to details in honorable employment.

He was married January 31, 1878, to Thomasia Woodson Thompson, great-granddaughter of Colonel Thompson, of Revolutionary fame. Two children have been born of this marriage, one of whom is still (1909) living.

His address is Manning, Clarendon county, South Carolina.

GEORGE WILLIAM GARDNER

GARDNER, GEORGE WILLIAM, D. D., of Greenwood, Greenwood county, South Carolina, pastor, preacher, for five years editor of the "South Carolina Baptist" and since 1902 editor and proprietor of the "Greenwood Journal," was born in Orangeburg county, on the 5th of August, 1851. His father, Dempsey Gardner, was a farmer, remembered for his sound judgment, his punctilious regard for truth, and his interest in the welfare of his community. He was for many years a school trustee. William Gardner, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Baptist preacher, distinguished for his patriotism at the time of the Revolutionary war. His son, Elijah Gardner, was also a Baptist preacher.

His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hooker) Gardner, whose father was a Virginian, had a strong influence over the life of her son. Born in the country, and spending his early life there, he grew up with a vigorous constitution and was early taught how to "work with his hands." He secured an education for himself by dint of his own perseverance and hard work. Beside what he earned at farm work, he saved money to pay his expenses at college out of his salary for teaching school.

Entering Furman university for the usual course of study he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of B. S. The next two years were spent in study at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated in 1878.

He began his work as a preacher by supplying Baptist churches while he was in college. He was ordained a Baptist minister on the 15th of August, 1875. In 1880 he was settled as pastor over the Baptist church at Lancaster, South Carolina, where he remained until 1885, in which year he accepted the call of the First Baptist church of Union, South Carolina, where he preached for two years. From 1890 to 1894 he was pastor of the First Baptist church of Oxford, Mississippi.

In 1878, upon the completion of his studies, he had his first experience in connection with the management of a denominational newspaper, serving as business manager of the "Baptist Courier." In 1897 he became the editor of the "South Carolina Baptist" and he discharged the duties of that position until 1902, since which time he has been both editor and proprietor of the "Greenwood Journal."

In addition to the work which he has done as editor of the two journals already named, Dr. Gardner is pastor of Baptist churches. He has also written many articles for the religious papers of the South. His correspondence with and articles for "The Biblical Recorder" of North Carolina, describing foreign travel, were widely read and in many cases reprinted. They were somewhat satirical and were written as burlesques on the morbid desire for notoriety which is shown by many people who have made brief trips to foreign countries. Besides this lighter work of his pen, and his editorial writings, Dr. Gardner has published a number of sermons at different times during his pastorate.

On April 22, 1880, Dr. Gardner married Miss Dora L. West, of Greenville, South Carolina. They had one child, a daughter, who is the wife of Mr. W. P. Durst, of Greenville. On December 22, 1885, he married Miss Laura Kendrick of Mecklenberg county, North Carolina. They had two sons, one of whom, G. W. Gardner, Jr., survives his mother and is associated with his father in the publication of the "Greenwood Journal" (of which Dr. Gardner is the senior editor and proprietor), one of the best of the South Carolina weekly newspapers. On January 18, 1898, he married Miss Sudie Shelor, of Calhoun, Georgia.

Dr. Gardner is greatly interested in the work of higher education and has contributed liberally to Furman university, his alma mater, making at one time a gift of $1,000 to the institution. He has also used his editorial columns in advocating the cause of temperance which has given the paper quite a reputation.

At college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha society. He votes with the Democratic party and sympathizes with the principles of that party. His favorite form of exercise has been "the use of a good horse and buggy."

From his experience as pastor and editor, Dr. Gardner offers to the young people of South Carolina these suggestions for the attainment of true success in life: "Promptness, strict attention to business details, frugality, scrupulous honesty, courteous treatment of others, and at the same time open and pronounced views of your own, especially where moral questions are involved."

FRANK BOYD GARY

GARY, FRANK BOYD, lawyer and legislator, for five consecutive terms representative of Abbeville county in the general assembly of his state, three times elected speaker of its house of representatives, and now a member of the United States senate, was born in Cokesbury (then Abbeville county), South Carolina, March 9, 1860. His father, Franklin F. Gary, M. D., was a physician, a member of the general assembly of South Carolina, president of the State Medical association, and a member of the State board of health, widely known throughout South Carolina not only for his professional ability, but also for the weight of character which belonged to him from his integrity of purpose and his honesty of life. His mother was Mary Carolina (Blackburn) Gary, and to her influence her son attributes much that is most interesting and best in his intellectual and his spiritual life. His earliest known ancestor in America was John Witherspoon, who came directly from Ireland in 1784.

Delicate in health in his childhood, he was not averse to study, but he was "passionately fond of baseball." His early life was passed in the village of Cokesbury. The circumstances of his father's life were such as to relieve him of any need of manual labor in his boyhood and from all those financial difficulties which attend the school and college course of a young man who is compelled to support himself by his own earnings while he studies.

Fitted for college at Cokesbury Conference school, he entered Union college, at Schenectady, New York, and was a member of the class of 1881, but because of sickness in his senior year he was compelled to return home without graduation. He read law in the office of his brother, at Abbeville, South Carolina. His first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life, he feels that he owes to the teachings of his parents, who early filled him with the conviction that he ought "to live an honorable life." His own personal choice and preference led him to the study of law; and he was admitted to the bar at Abbeville, South Carolina,

in 1881, and has practiced at that place since that time. Always affiliated with the Democratic party, he has never failed to support its principles, measures and candidates. In the year in which he was admitted to the bar, he was appointed (by Speaker James Simons) bill clerk of the house of representatives of South Carolina; and he was reappointed to this position each successive year until 1890, when Mr. Gary was himself elected a member of that house. Mr. Gary feels that much of whatever success he has attained as a presiding officer he owes to the opportunity given him for "learning something of parliamentary law" while for nine years he filled the post of bill clerk of the house, and to his intimate association during that time with Speaker Simons, who interested himself personally in making suggestions and giving instruction to the young man whom he had chosen as bill clerk.

After his election to the house in 1890, he was reëlected for four consecutive terms. Further evidence of the esteem and confidence which his fellow-citizens repose in him, was shown in his designation as a member of the Constitutional convention of South Carolina, in 1895. The estimate which his fellow representatives placed upon his ability and his fairness was shown in his election three times as speaker of the house. On March 6, 1908, he was elected by the general assembly of South Carolina United States senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Asbury C. Latimer, deceased.

On January 6, 1897, Mr. Gary married Miss Maria Lee Evans. They have one child now (1909) living.

He is a Mason; he is potentate of Oasis Temple of A. A. O. N. M. Shriners. His religious connection is with the Methodist Church, South.

By his early choice of the law as a profession; by his college training at one of the famous Northern colleges; by his intimate and practical acquaintance with the business and the methods of law-making, and with parliamentary law and practice through his service of nineteen years as bill clerk or representative in the general assembly of his state; and by his practice of the law for a quarter of a century at Abbeville, Senator Gary is widely known throughout the state by a host of men who have learned to esteem

him through association with him in the work of the state legislature; and he seems to be as intimately associated as it is possible for any man to be with the making of laws and the practice of the law in South Carolina.

The home address of Senator Gary is Abbeville, South Carolina.

BOYCE HEMPHILL GRIER

GRIER, BOYCE HEMPHILL, pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, was born at Due West, South Carolina, November 8, 1861. Most of his life has been spent and most of his work as pastor has been done in his native state, although for five years, soon after he left the theological seminary, he successfully filled a pastorate at Mount Zion, Missouri. He is the son of President Robert Calvin Grier, a minister of the Gospel, president of Erskine college, pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at Due West, and for years a distinguished teacher of mental and moral philosophy. His mother was Mrs. Barbara B. (Moffatt) Grier; and her grandfather, John Hemphill, a distinguished Covenanter of Scotch-Irish descent, came from Ireland to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Her son feels that much that is strongest and best in his spiritual life is due to the influence of his mother, to whose sole care and guidance the death of his father, while he was still a boy, early committed him.

From the circumstances of his boyhood it was natural that, born in a college town and the son of a college president, he should have felt very early in life a love for books and should have developed a fondness for reading. His father died when he was but nine years old; and the son missed greatly the advice and the assistance of his father in his plans for securing an education.

It would be interesting to group the men who having attained prominence in English and American life have felt that much of their finest feeling for poetry and much of their philosophy of religion has been inspired, colored and given form by their early fondness for Milton's "Paradise Lost." To this great Puritan classic of the English speaking race, and to John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Doctor Grier feels himself most deeply indebted; for these two books he began to love in his early boyhood. The wisdom of his mother in giving to her sons systematic daily tasks in the cotton patch and in the garden, and in requiring them to work through the summer upon a farm, they believe has been fully vindicated by the benefit to their health and by the

habits of industry and self-reliance which she thus formed and fostered in them.

Boyce Hemphill Grier studied in the schools of Due West and was graduated from Erskine college in 1882. He then took a special course of study in the ancient languages, for a year, at the University of Virginia. The profession of teaching then claimed his time for a year of fruitful service, at Honea Path, South Carolina. Entering the theological seminary of Erskine college, he was graduated from the course of study at that institution in 1887. For the first few years of his work in the ministry his health was so delicate as to give to his friends great anxiety. After supplying churches in Kentucky he was settled as pastor of the Mount Zion Associate Reformed church in Lincoln county, Missouri. The climate of Missouri did not prove favorable for his health. In 1894 he removed to Yorkville, South Carolina, assuming the pastorate of two Associate Reformed churches, one at Yorkville and the other at Tirzah. The double duty involved in caring for these two congregations, although agreeable to him, proved too heavy for his strength and health; and in 1901 he removed to Ora, Laurens county, taking charge of the Associate Reformed church at that place.

He has been three times married; first, on November 5, 1889, to Miss Julia Kennedy, who died in June, 1890; second, on July 28, 1891, to Miss Susie Lee, daughter of Professor Joseph F. Lee, who died in 1903; and third, in April, 1907, married Miss Susie Ketchin, of Winnsboro, South Carolina. He has had five children, all by his second wife, of whom four are now (1909) living.

Mr. Grier was one of the editors of "The Centennial History of the Associate Reformed Church." His political convictions have led to his identification with the Democratic party. He urges upon the young men of South Carolina, first, the wisdom of improving to the full such advantages of education as they can secure in youth and early manhood; and in later years, and throughout life, "the patient and diligent application of heart and mind to the task just at hand."

His address is Ora, Laurens county, South Carolina.

HARRISON PATILLO GRIFFITH

GRIFFITH, HARRISON PATILLO, since 1896 professor of English in Limestone college, Gaffney, Cherokee county, South Carolina, and for fifteen years, from 1881 to 1896, president of that institution, was born in Laurens county, South Carolina, February 25, 1837. His father, Stephen Griffith, was a farmer of good sense, sound judgment and sterling integrity, who never aspired to any public office above that of magistrate. His mother, Mrs. Martha (Woodruff) Griffith, was doing the work of a wise and influential teacher of future teachers, when in the youth of her son she impressed deeply upon him moral standards and imparted to him intellectual and spiritual influences which have been potent in the training which as a teacher for thirty-two years he has given to the young people of his state. His great-grandfather, Ezekiel Griffith, came to South Carolina from Wales about 1750; and one of his sons, Stephen Griffith, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, fighting at Eutaw Springs and Camden.

In his early childhood Harrison Griffith showed a marked taste for books, although he enjoyed field sports. While he was growing up in the country, he was taught by experience the value of regular daily tasks which involved manual labor; and by such work he formed habits of industry which stood him in good stead in the trying years which immediately followed the War between the States. He attended the country schools within his reach, meantime finding great delight in poetry and the best works of fiction, as well as in history and biography. He formed the definite purpose of devoting himself to literature; and inspired by the example of Simms and Hayne, he had hoped to follow in their footsteps and to do with his pen some work which "the world would not willingly let die." Entering Furman university, he spent two years in study there, 1855 and 1856; but his health failed, and he withdrew without completing the course. He began the active work of life in Laurens county as a farmer.

On January 22, 1861, he married Miss Amanda Lanford.

He had the means of gratifying his taste, which inclined him to a literary life. But the outbreak of the War between the

States convinced him that the times demanded of him action rather than thought and literary expression; and in August, 1861, he enlisted, and became captain of Company E, of the Fourteenth South Carolina volunteers, serving until the close of the war. He was wounded at Gettysburg; and he was desperately wounded during the battle of the Wilderness, on May 5, 1864. At that time his life was saved by the devotion of four men of his company (all still living—"Fortune favors the brave"—) who carried him in their arms for three-quarters of a mile through a storm of shot and shell, from a portion of that terrible battlefield which received no attention from the hospital corps and surgeons of either army for five subsequent days and nights. He was the only man of his brigade who was carried out after that engagement; and he says, "in my condition, lack of attention for one day of the five would have meant certain death." Since the war he has been elected colonel of the Cherokee regiment of United Confederate Veterans.

At the close of the war he found himself "in the depths of poverty, and partially disabled in body by wounds." "It was then that I learned the good effects of the farm work I was compelled by my father to do in my boyhood," he writes: "I worked with all my might on a farm for ten years, to support my growing family. Then I accepted the principalship of the Woodruff high school (in 1873) as a temporary expedient, because the salary offered me was tempting. I fully expected to abandon it after one year. But I threw my whole soul into it as if I expected to hold it for life. At the close of the session the pressure to continue was too strong for me to resist; and for thirty-five years since that time I have not found a fit time to give up the work of teaching. I never studied with a view to teaching; and to this day I hardly feel that teaching is my profession."

He continued principal of the high school at Woodruff, South Carolina, from 1873 to 1881. In December, 1881, he became president of Limestone college, retaining that position for fifteen years. In 1896 he resigned the presidency and became professor of English in the college—a post which he still (1909) holds. He has held no political, civil, or ecclesiastical offices, although he has often been solicited to seek them. The service which he has rendered to the state has been done in the work of education, by inspiring young men and women with high ideals.

He is identified with the Democratic party and has never varied in his allegiance to that party, its principles and its candidates. He is a member of the Baptist church. He is a Mason. He has had seven children, four of whom are now (1909) living.

He published in 1882 a "Life of Landrum"; and in 1895, "Personal Recollections of Chancellorsville." He has also written a "Life of John Ergell," and a small volume on "Timrod and His Poetry," besides contributing many articles, both in prose and verse, to current literature.

President Griffith, for the sake of helping young people who may know something of the details of his life, says that he feels that he should have accomplished more in life had it not been for "lack of fixedness of purpose, and a tendency to reverie."

WILLIAM BARTOW GRUBER

GRUBER, WILLIAM BARTOW, lawyer, of Walterboro, Colleton county, South Carolina, from 1898 to 1902 state senator from Colleton county, was born in that county on the 31st of December, 1861. His father, John W. Gruber, was a farmer, well remembered for his integrity and industry. His great-grandfather emigrated from Germany and settled on the Combahee river, about 1750.

Born in the country, he passed his boyhood upon a farm, knowing the best of health, and finding great delight even in his early boyhood in reading, especially in works of history and in the best fiction. He attended country schools until he was fifteen years of age. His father had not sufficient means to send him to college, and in his youth and early manhood he accustomed himself to tasks of manual labor and was not ashamed to earn money by working with his hands.

He read law in the office of Howell and Munphry for two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. To his early love of history and fiction, he added, as he grew older, an acquired taste for natural science and philosophy; and much of such success as he has attained in life he attributes to his fondness for reading along these lines.

He began the practice of law at Walterboro in 1882, having felt from his earliest recollection the wish and the determination to become a lawyer. His lifework has been chiefly in the practice of his profession.

In 1892 the people of Colleton county chose him to the state senate. One of the newspapers of the county, in commenting upon his nomination, said: "By the unanimous vote of the people he was nominated for the state senate from Colleton county. It is a great honor to be chosen senator by a majority vote; but when one enjoys the confidence of the people of his county to such an extent that the nomination is conferred by unanimous consent, it is like having greatness thrust upon him." Another paper says, "Mr. Gruber has won the respect, admiration and confidence of his fellow-citizens to such an extent that no one else either desired or dared to oppose him."

Elected without opposition, he served to the satisfaction of his constituents for four years; he voluntarily retired at the expiration of that time, in order to give his undivided attention again to the practice of his chosen profession, the law.

In 1902, Mr. Gruber was a delegate to the Democratic National convention at Kansas City.

Mr. Gruber married on the 24th of November, 1885, Miss Carrie, daughter of Captain Robert Black, of Colleton county. They have had three children, two of whom are living in 1908.

Mr. Gruber is a Democrat and has never swerved in his allegiance to the principles and the nominees of his party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has always found in the study and practice of agriculture his favorite exercise and relaxation. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

To young Americans who would succeed in life, he commends "Honesty, industry and pluck. These never fail."

WILLIAM THOMAS HALL

HALL, REVEREND WILLIAM THOMAS, D. D., LL. D., professor of didactic and polemic theology in the Presbyterian Theological seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, was born at Readville, Rockingham county, North Carolina, on the 5th of December, 1835. Descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors who settled in North Carolina about 1760, his father, Reverend James Davidson Hall, was a Presbyterian preacher and a pastor in the Thyatira church in Rowan county, and of the Goshen and New Hope churches in Gaston county, North Carolina, and a trustee of Davidson college. Reverend James Hall, D. D., one of his ancestors, was distinguished as a preacher and soldier, having raised and commanded a company of colonial patriots in the War of the Revolution. His mother was Mrs. Isabella (Scott) Hall.

Passing his early boyhood in the country, before he was thirteen he had learned to do many kinds of work upon a farm. His father opened the way for him to attend school and college. A good part of his preparation for college was supervised by his father as teacher. He entered Davidson college, North Carolina, and completing the course was graduated in 1854.

Feeling himself called to the work of the Christian ministry, he entered Columbia seminary in 1855, and was graduated therefrom in 1858.

His work as a minister of the Gospel began in the autumn of the same year as supply of the Presbyterian church at Lancaster, South Carolina. In 1859 he removed to Rock Hill, South Carolina, becoming the pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place. From 1862 to 1872 he was pastor at Canton, Mississippi, and from 1872 to 1895 he was in charge of the First Presbyterian church at Lynchburg, Virginia. During the War between the States he served as chaplain in the Confederate States army.

The Southwestern Presbyterian university at Clarksville, Tennessee, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1870, and in 1905 the honorary degree of LL. D. was given him by the Presbyterian college of South Carolina.

In 1895 he was elected to the professorship of theology in the Presbyterian Theological seminary at Columbia, which position he continues to fill acceptably.

In 1863, he married Miss Frances E. Witherspoon, daughter of Hon. James H. Witherspoon, of Lancaster, South Carolina. He was married a second time to Miss Ellen Handy, daughter of John Handy, Esq., of Canton, Mississippi. Of his four children three are now (1909) living.

SAMUEL THOMAS HALLMAN

HALLMAN, SAMUEL THOMAS, D. D., now the Piedmont missionary of the South Carolina Lutheran synod, with charge of mission congregations in Spartanburg and Greenwood, was born in Lexington county, South Carolina, September 3, 1844. His father, David Hallman, was a farmer and mechanic, a man of decision of character, sobriety and uprightness. Andrew Hallman, the grandfather of Dr. S. T. Hallman, was the son of German settlers who had come to South Carolina before the Revolutionary war, and he lived to the ripe old age of ninety. He was a courier in the army of the Revolution, too young to bear arms, but serving his country in the role of army messenger.

The piety, industry and energy of his mother, Mrs. Annis H. (Robertson) Hallman, made a deep and lasting impression upon her son and have inflenced his whole life.

Born in the country, as a boy he worked upon the farm, and often at the forge and at the wheelwright's bench with his father. He learned to tune and to repair reed instruments. He says, "In this way I was developed physically, and by a sturdy life on the farm was in other respects prepared for my life work." He early showed a marked fondness for skilled mechanical work, and as a boy he thought out and constructed several mechanical devices and inventions.

He studied in the common schools which were within his reach, and for a time took a select course of studies in Newberry college, from 1866 to 1868; and he later received the degree of A. M. from that institution, which still later in his life (in 1896) conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity "in consideration of literary attainments and services, and theological ability." Not only the limited circumstances of his father's family, but also the outbreak of the War between the States, interfered with his college course. Leaving college in 1862 he joined the army and served until the end of the war, returning to college in 1866, but he was "compelled through poverty" to leave before graduation. He then took a course in

the Lutheran Seminary of the South, from which he was graduated in 1868. From his boyhood he had had a deep desire to preach the Gospel, and it is recorded of him that "he used to fasten Luther's catechism to his plow and read and study it as he turned the soil." Later in life, when he was offered the heirship of the estate of his uncle and god-father, Samuel Hallman, he refused it in order to go back to college and enter the Christian ministry. His first charge as a clergyman was at Edgefield county, South Carolina, as pastor and preacher, in 1868.

He was for eight years secretary of the South Carolina Lutheran synod, served three years as its president and has been one of its representative men for over forty years. He was editor and publisher of the "Ladies' Missionary Journal of the United Synod South" from its organization as a monthly until its matter was transferred to the columns of the "Lutheran Visitor," which paper he edited more than ten years. He left this paper to become the Piedmont missionary of the South Carolina synod, which position he has held for more than eight years and which he now occupies. In every field in which he has been placed he has been successful. In a ministry of forty years he has never had a "pastoral vacation," and it is said that now "he does as much work as any young minister in his synod."

He has been twice married, the second time July, 1883, to Miss Lillie L. Brown. They have had eight children, all of whom are now (1909) living. The only son by his first wife, who was Miss Sallie J. Wingard, died several years ago.

He has acted with the Democratic party, but he says, "I am in no sense a politician or an extremist." He has always identified himself with every reform movement in the community, and with the best interests of all his parishioners. He has been a master Mason for thirty-eight years, and a member of the Knights of Honor for twenty-seven years. For more than thirty-three years he has been a member of the board of trustees of Newberry college.

He has always found relaxation and recreation in some kind of skilled mechanical work with his hands, such as interested him in his boyhood and youth. He says, "The one helpful lesson I would emphasize from my life is fixedness of purpose and persistency of effort." "The most striking experience in my life has

been in the answers to prayer, and in God's special guidance. In fact, my life has been one of prayer and unceasing toil. Work, not genius, is the keynote to all success." To young Americans he offers this advice: "Refrain from all excesses. Never sow wild oats. Aim high; be true to manly purposes; be worthy of your own esteem. Follow Christ in His pure life and teaching."

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

JOHN WILLIAM HAMEL

HAMEL, JOHN WILLIAM, editor of "The Kershaw Era," sometime member of the legislature of South Carolina, and in 1895 a member of the State Constitutional convention, was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, on the 18th of June, 1861. His father, Henry C. Hamel, was a tailor, highly esteemed for his honesty; his wife, Mrs. Dora Hamel, died when their son was but four years old.

His early life was passed in a city; and the circumstances of his father's family were such that he was "required to help in every possible way in home duties." He worked in the garden, cut wood, and did other work out of doors. He recalls a strong boyish interest in observing people; and he early learned the delight of reading, not only papers and magazines, but history and biography. But he does not hesitate to say that the study of the Bible has been the most helpful part of his preparation for life.

There were no free public schools in his early days, and to the private pay-schools of Charlotte, his father was able to send him only until he was twelve years old, when his school-days ended. He did not attempt to get a college education, but, like many other leaders of public thought in our broadly democratic land, Mr. Hamel has acquired some of the best results of a liberal education through writing for the press and editing a newspaper.

In February, 1875, at the age of fourteen, he took a place as an errand boy in a fancy grocery store in Charlotte. In March, 1876, he became an apprentice boy in a bakery in the same place. His choice of his present occupation, that of editor of a newspaper, he says was made at the suggestion of friends who stimulated his ambition; and has been "influenced by circumstances over which I had practically no control."

He was appointed assistant postmaster of Lancaster, filling that position from 1883 to 1891. He became postmaster of Kershaw in 1891, holding the office for four years. In 1891 he became the editor and publisher of the "Kershaw Era," and of this paper he is still the editor. He was appointed magistrate by Governor Tillman in 1893, and held the office for six years. He served in

the Constitutional convention of South Carolina, in 1895. He was elected to the house of representatives in the state legislature in 1904, and he was twice reëlected. With his pen, and by the policy which his paper has advocated, he has worked for education and for prohibition in his state; and for some time before its work was taken up by local or county organizations, and it, for that reason became inactive, he was president of the South Carolina Temperance, Law and Order League. In 1888 he was appointed by Governor Robertson captain of the Lancaster guards. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat.

In his religious convictions he is a member of the Methodist church.

He finds his favorite relaxation and amusement in floriculture.

On October 25, 1882, he married Miss Molly J. Clark. They have had five children, all of whom are living in 1909.

To the young Americans of his state he says: "Keep the hands and mind constantly employed in honest labor and in clear thinking. As a help to that end, read the biographies of men who have achieved something in the face of great difficulties."

MARK BERNARD HARDIN

HARDIN, MARK BERNARD, analytical chemist, and since 1890 professor of chemistry and director of the chemical department at Clemson college, South Carolina, is a native of Alexandria, Virginia, where he was born August 14, 1838. His father, Lauriston B. Hardin, was registrar in the United States navy department at Washington, District of Columbia; and his integrity, impartiality and exactness in the discharge of all duties and in the keeping of records perhaps gave to his son a hereditary bias in favor of the exact methods and measurements of the analytical chemist. Upon his father's side, the family tradition is that three brothers, probably French Huguenots, emigrated from France to Canada and later removed to the colony of Virginia; while Professor Hardin's grandfather, Mark Hardin, resided in North Carolina. The ancestors of his mother, Mrs. Anna M. H. (Howe) Hardin, trace their descent from Rice Howe, an Englishman by birth who came to Virginia in 1620. A daughter of that family married Samuel Hanson, who was a member of the Maryland legislature in 1716 and whose father, Colonel John Hanson, was born in Sweden in 1630, came to Delaware in 1642 and removed to Maryland in 1653. The family of both his father and his mother in colonial times numbered among its members several burgesses, magistrates and judges.

His early life was passed at the national capital, Washington. His health was rather delicate, and his early tastes were for literature and art; reading, drawing and painting. When he was seven years old the death of his mother was a blow which he felt deeply. His early schooling was in academies at Washington, District of Columbia; and he later became a member of the Virginia Military institute, from which he was graduated July, 1858, with the first honor of his class. No degrees were given by the institute at that time; but the honor he received was conveyed in the words, "the first distinguished graduate of his class."

In July of the same year he became an assistant professor in the Virginia Military institute. This early appointment strengthened an inclination toward scientific studies which had developed

during his course of study at the institute and subsequently became a strong personal preference in favor of his chosen profession, chemistry. In 1860 he was made adjunct professor of chemistry in the institution; and he held that position until the outbreak of the War between the States. For four years he served in the Confederate army—as a major of artillery in the active volunteer forces of Virginia in 1861; as major of artillery in the provisional army of the Confederate States, in 1862; and from 1862 to the end of the war he was commander of the Eighteenth Virginia battalion.

At the close of the war, for two years he practiced as an analytical chemist in New York city. In 1867 he was made professor of chemistry at the Virginia Military institute, holding the position until 1890, in which year he was elected professor of chemistry in Clemson college, South Carolina; and this professorship he still holds in 1909.

In addition to his work as a teacher and professor of chemistry, Professor Hardin is chief chemist of the fertilizer control in South Carolina and is in charge of all the state analytical work done at Clemson college. He has been director of the analysis of ores, minerals, waters, etc., for the state geologist, and for individual citizens of South Carolina.

He is a member of the American Chemical society, and of the Association of Official Agricultural chemists, and he was formerly an active member of the Lyceum of Natural History in New York city.

He has always been identified in political convictions and action with the Democratic party. He is a commmunicant of the Episcopal church.

He was married at Warrenton, Virginia, August 4, 1869, to Miss Mary M. Payne; and of their ten children eight are living in 1909.

Like many other officers in the Confederate army who as students or in active service had found themselves instructed or commanded by General Stonewall Jackson, Professor Hardin felt the highest respect and the warmest admiration for that great Christian warrior, whom he had known and loved as an instructor and under whom he served. In the "Confederate Military History," South Carolina volume, published in 1899, edited by

General C. A. Evans, is a sketch of Professor Hardin in which by typographical error his first name is given as "Frank" instead of "Mark"; and referring to that article, Professor Hardin, with characteristic modesty, says that "its reference to his 'friendship' with Stonewall Jackson might possibly be misunderstood; as my relation with him would be better expressed by reference to kindness on his part and respect and admiration on mine." The words of one who has had a distinguished career as an instructor of youth, and a man of science, should have especial weight when he says, as does Professor Hardin to the young people of his state, that the only path to success in life is through "purpose in life, and faithfulness in the discharge of every duty."

His address is Clemson College, South Carolina.

Yours Truly

W. Scott Harris

WINFIELD SCOTT HARVIN

HARVIN, WINFIELD SCOTT, of Manning, South Carolina, mill owner, manufacturer of yellow pine lumber, proprietor of the Manning Hosiery mill, and since 1903 owner of the electric light system of Manning, which he installed in that year, was born near Manning, in Clarendon county, South Carolina, on the 4th of May, 1854.

His father, Charles Richard Harvin, planter and manufacturer of lumber, was the son of Samuel Harvin, who was a planter and a manufacturer of shoes upon a large scale in the Sumter district. Samuel Harvin also raised the first tomatoes ever seen in his section. They were regarded as a curiosity, many people coming several miles to see them. Charles Richard Harvin married Miss Ann Scott Tindal. He is remembered for his energy, his honesty and his natural mechanical skill, which was marked. The earliest known American ancestor of his father's line was Richard Harvin, who came from England and settled in Newberry, South Carolina, about 1740; and at a later date removed to the Sumter district. His son, Richard, was born in 1746, married Miss Frances Ragin on August 3, 1775, and died in 1807. During the Revolutionary war he was a soldier under Colonel Matthew Singleton, "Light Horse Harry" Lee's regiment. The original form of the name is understood to have been DeArvin, and the family, originally of French descent, had been for many generations established in the North of England. The first immigrants of this family name came to America with the family of Governor Manning; and friendly relations between the families have always continued.

Winfield Scott Harvin spent his boyhood in the country, had the best of health, and the advantage of early life in a family circle where his attachment to his mother and his sisters was so deep and intense that the love of home has always been the leading interest in his life. He lost his father just after the close of the War between the States, when he was but twelve years of age; and, with his brothers, he had to work on the farm and in the mill to support the mother and the sisters of the family. His training at school was limited to attendance at the public

schools at Manning for a few years; but he early acquired habits of reading and of observation which have led him to make all the subsequent years of his life contribute to his education and his intellectual training. History and the religious books which were within his reach in the home were early his favorite lines of reading.

In 1867 he began to work steadily and systematically in the business of the mill and the farm which belonged to his mother. For thirty years he has been identified with the lumbering business at Foreston and at Manning. After 1879 Mr. Harvin gave his attention almost entirely to the mill business, establishing in that year a small lumber mill. He has enlarged the mill and increased its capacity for work until it is now one of the largest of its kind in the state, the mill and the cottages about it occupying nine acres, and being furnished with a fine drying kiln and with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture and putting upon the market of the best kiln-dried flooring, ceiling, German siding, molding, etc. The principal shipments of lumber are made to the North and East.

In 1896 Mr. Harvin took up a new enterprise, constructing a mill for the manufacture of hosiery, known as the Manning Hosiery mill. With a daily capacity of three hundred and fifty to four hundred dozen pairs of stockings, this mill has made a reputation for its own grades of brown and fast-black hosiery, shipping its output principally to Charleston, Baltimore, Chicago and New Orleans.

He has served as intendant of Manning for four years; and for a number of years he was warden of the town.

On the 3d of February, 1878, Mr. Harvin married Miss Lula Fanny LeGrande, daughter of Lucius R. LeGrande, of Camden, South Carolina, was descended from a titled Norman gentleman of that name from Cain, who landed in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1690. Of their seven children, all are now living. Their mother died on the 17th of January, 1896. Nearly five years later, on the 28th of November, 1900, Mr. Harvin married Miss Mary Amanda Thomas, daughter of Stephen Thomas, of Charleston, South Carolina, is of French Huguenot descent. Of their three children, two are now (1909) living.

In politics Mr. Harvin is a Democrat, and he has never swerved from allegiance to the principles and nominees of that party.

By religious conviction he is identified with the Presbyterian Church, South. His keenest pleasure he finds in his home and family and in his business.

The patient persistence with which in his early boyhood and early manhood he overcame the difficulties which were in his way; the enterprise which he has shown in inaugurating new business in Manning; and the steadfast integrity which he has always displayed in his business relations, make Mr. Harvin very truly a "man of mark" in his county and his state.

HENRY J. HAYNESWORTH

HAYNESWORTH, HENRY J., lawyer, was born August 10, 1859, on a farm, in Clarendon county, South Carolina. His father, John R. Haynesworth, lawyer, very pious, of a social and affectionate disposition and one of the most popular men in his section, was killed in the first battle of Manassas, early in the War between the States; his mother, Mary (Oliver) Haynesworth, a refined and highly cultured woman, was a potent influence in the formation of his moral character. His family has been well known in South Carolina for a long period. His paternal grandfather, William Haynesworth of Sumter county, was a prominent lawyer, and his maternal grandfather, Peter Oliver of Williamsburg county, was one of the large planters of the state.

His early years were passed in the country and, like the average boy, he was fonder of play than of study until he reached the age of discretion; then he began to perceive the advantages offered the ambitious young man by the gospel of hard work and the perception grew until he became, and has continued to be, one of its most faithful devotees. He was prepared for college at private schools, and was graduated A. B. by Furman university, Greenville, South Carolina, in 1879. Heredity determined his profession and at once after leaving college he began the study of law under private instruction. He was admitted to the bar and began to practice in Greenville.

Since that date he has been one of the busiest and most successful lawyers in that section. From the first he made a specialty of corporation practice, though he has been successful in other lines. Two celebrated court causes in which he appeared are worthy of mention here: As attorney for township bondholders, after the state supreme court, in 1888, declared those bonds unconstitutional, he, in 1892, entered suit in the Federal court and in the United States supreme court and three times brought it to a successful issue. The state legislature passed acts and the state constitution was actually changed to prevent it, yet he won. As attorney for Mrs. Franklin he brought suit against

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H. J. Haynsworth

the Southern Railway company for damages on account of an assault made upon her while traveling alone, the conductor permitting (this case through the newspapers was widely known as the "hugging case"), and secured a verdict for $25,000, which was set aside by the supreme court on the ground that it was excessive, but that did not lessen his triumph as a lawyer in winning it against the strong array of legal talent which represented the railroad company.

In the natural course of his practice he has been drawn into business and has acquired large interests in some of the most profitable corporations in the state. He is attorney for and a director of the City National bank and the Bank of Fountain Inn; a director of Monadan cotton mills, Huguenot cotton mills and of the Caroline cotton mills; president and treasurer of the Riverside Land company of Greenville and the Spartanburg Realty company of Spartanburg; and attorney for a long list of boards, cotton mills, and other corporations. No lawyer in his section has a larger or more profitable corporation practice.

He has been twice president of the State Bar association, 1895-1896 and 1905-1906; treasurer of Furman university since 1886; was a member of the State Constitutional convention, 1895; and is a member of the Sans Souci Country club. His religious connection is with the Baptist church, of which he is a member. In politics he is and has always been a Democrat.

"Keep healthy" is his motto and he lives up to it, believing that a sound body as a rule means a sound mind; without both it would be an impossibility for him to be the indefatigable worker he is, and has been throughout his successful career. He goes to the mountains occasionally, but during ordinary working hours, and frequently long after, can usually be found in his office when not in court.

On December 16, 1884, he was married first to Anna Furman, daughter of J. C. Furman, president of Furman university; and second on December 8, 1897, to Rhoda Livingston, daughter of Colonel Knox Livingston. Four children, one by the first marriage and three by the second, are now living.

The address of Mr. Haynesworth is Greenville, South Carolina.

EDMUND LEE HERNDON

HERNDON, EDMUND LEE, lawyer, judge of probate, state senator, was born in Oconee county, South Carolina, June 16, 1864. His father, Samuel George Herndon, was a farmer who served as county treasurer of his county and was also county commissioner. His grandfather, a Virginian by birth, was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1865, and a member of the state legislature in 1872 and 1873.

His mother, Rhoda (Billingsley) Herndon, bore most of the responsibility for the training and education of her son, since his father died when Edmund Lee Herndon was but twelve years old. He was already considered a studious boy, and especially fond of reading; but this was qualified by a hearty love of out-of-door sports which helped to keep him in good health throughout his boyhood. He was early trained to systematic work with his hands; and he writes, "I am satisfied that the work of my early life gave me the strength and endurance for my professional work in later life."

He was a student at Adger college from 1879 to 1881; and at the Citadel, from 1882 to 1885; but he was not graduated from either institution. After he left the Citadel school he taught for two years. In 1887 he read law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1888. He had a marked personal preference which was decisive with him in choosing his profession for life. He at once began the practice of law at Walhalla, where he has since resided. He has held the offices of magistrate, coroner, and judge of probate; and for several years (from 1900 to 1904) he has served as a state senator of South Carolina.

He has been undeviating in his allegiance to the principles and in his support of the candidates and the measures of the Democratic party. He is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Woodmen of the World, and a master Mason.

His religious convictions identify him with the Methodist church.

From the work of his profession he has found relaxation in active exercise, such as hunting, fishing, riding, driving, and tennis.

He was married in June, 1900, to Miss Clara V. Platt.

To young South Carolinians he says: "Work hard; keep at it; be sober and honest, and you can accomplish much."

His address is Walhalla, South Carolina.

TRACY IRVIN HICKMAN

HICKMAN, TRACY IRVIN, manufacturer, born at Augusta, Georgia, April 14, 1860, is a son of Hamilton H. and Sarah Whatley Hickman. His father was a wholesale dry goods merchant, was for thirty-one years president of the Graniteville Manufacturing company, and was marked by business ability and integrity. The paternal ancestors of the family were German and the maternal English.

Tracy Hickman was brought up in the village of Summerville, Georgia. He had robust health and ample energy, was thoroughly interested in all outdoor sports, and also had a taste for reading. His mother was a good woman, whose influence upon the life and character of her son, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, was in every way strong and helpful. He missed the struggle for an education which has been the lot of so many young Americans, school privileges being at his command from boyhood. Afterward he studied in Richmond academy, Georgia, and then took an elective course in the University of Georgia.

Mr. Hickman's serious work began in 1880 when he became cotton man for the Graniteville Manufacturing company. Of this company, which was one of the pioneer cotton mills of the South and was possibly the oldest mill of any consequence in South Carolina, Mr. Hickman was elected president and treasurer in 1897 and these offices he now (1909) holds. It is worthy of note that although this company was organized in 1845 it has had but three presidents, the first being William Gregg, the founder; the second Hamilton H. Hickman, and the third his son, Tracy I. Hickman, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hickman has given some attention to politics and administration, having served for six years as intendant of the village of Summerville. That his administration was highly appreciated by his fellow townsmen is evidenced not only by the length of his term of service, but by the fact that he was never opposed in his candidacy for this office and that he finally resigned voluntarily. He was a delegate to the convention which, in 1897, nominated John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner for president and vice-

president of the United States on the national Democratic ticket. He also served as a member of the executive committee of that party during the national campaign.

Mr. Hickman characterizes himself as a "goldbug Democrat." In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church of his community. His recreation is found in horseback riding. On April 14, 1883, he was married to Miss Anna McAlpin. One child, a daughter, has been born of this marriage and is still (1909) living.

The address of Mr. Hickman is Graniteville, South Carolina.

GEORGE CONNOR HODGES

HODGES, GEORGE CONNOR, for twelve years an enthusiastic and useful teacher and for the last twenty years prominently connected with the life insurance business and interests in his state, was born at Abbeville, October 27, 1851, the son of Samuel Anderson Hodges, a merchant and planter, who had been sheriff and treasurer of Abbeville county and was a man of sound judgment, and unquestioned integrity. His mother, Mrs. Mary (Connor) Hodges, was descended from a branch of the Connor family which moved from Virginia soon after the war of the Revolution and settled in Abbeville county (now Greenwood county), South Carolina. His paternal grandfather, Major John Hodges, served in the war of the Revolution.

As a boy he was robust and vigorous, fond of athletic sports and of fishing and hunting, but fond also of study, and he uniformly stood at the head of his classes in school. When he was but thirteen he lost his left leg by amputation, rendered necessary by a wound received from the accidental discharge of a gun. His early life was passed in the village of Cokesbury. He did not accustom himself to manual labor in boyhood or youth; but he borrowed money from friends and relatives to support him while he studied, and repaid the loans in full after his graduation. In 1872 he entered the South Carolina university and was graduated the same year in the school of ancient languages and literature, attaining "junior distinction" in mathematics and rhetoric. In the fall of 1872 he entered Wofford college, and in 1874 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. Four years later Wofford college conferred upon him the degree of A. M. After his graduation from Wofford he became principal of the school at Hodges, South Carolina. His choice of teaching he says was determined "mainly because as an educated young man I could find remunerative employment in school teaching without any outlay of capital." He continued to be a teacher for twelve years after his graduation, for most of the time at the Cokesbury Conference school, at Ninety-Six, and at Greenwood.

For two years, 1886-1887, he was school commissioner of Abbeville county. In December, 1888, he accepted the agency of the New York Life Insurance company, and he has held that position for the last twenty-one years. He was the first president of the "Southeastern Hundred Thousand club" of the New York Life Insurance company, in 1899.

Allied by conviction with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he has frequently been a delegate to the annual conference of the South Carolina conference of that church, and he has served for many years on various boards and committees of the conference. In 1901 he was elected by the annual conference a delegate to the general conference which met at Dallas, Texas, in May, 1902. At the last annual session of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he was elected, by the laymen of the conference, the conference leader of the "laymen's missionary movement."

In 1886, J. B. Lippincott and Company published a book which he had compiled and edited, entitled "A Book of Short Quotations."

While in college he was a member of the Chi Phi Psi fraternity. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights of Honor. He has been unswerving in his allegiance to the principles and in his support of the candidates of the Democratic party.

In estimating the influences which have prompted him to such success in life as he has attained, he places first of all and beyond all, "my early home life." Next to that he names with gratitude and respect "the influence of such eminent teachers as Rev. S. B. Jones, James L. Leslie and Judge W. C. Benet, my teachers at the Cokesbury Conference school, and the faculty at Wofford college, especially Dr. Carlisle." "The subtle but powerful influence of a cultured community," he feels has continually stimulated him to achievement.

On December 15, 1880, he married Miss Corinne Waldrop of Cokesbury, South Carolina. They have had three children, of whom two are living in 1909.

To the young people of his state he says: "If I had my life to live over again, I would unflinchingly strive to maintain, first,

a healthy body; second, a clean heart; and third, a well-informed mind." "Integrity of character, level-headedness, the power and the willingness to work, and the art of succeeding in every undertaking, are the 'doors of hope' in our American life."

His address is Greenwood, South Carolina.

JOHN WINEBRENNER HORINE

HORINE, JOHN WINEBRENNER, since 1907 pastor of St. Luke's (Lutheran) church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and for many years, while at Charleston, South Carolina, an instructor in the Mt. Pleasant Theological seminary, is a son of Reverend Mahlon Carlton Horine and Emma Francis (Winebrenner) Horine, whose ancestors came from Germany in 1745 and settled in Middletown valley, Maryland, the head of one branch of the family going to Kentucky with Daniel Boone in the early years of the westward immigration to the land of the blue grass.

John W. Horine was born at Smithsburg, Washington county, Maryland, May 23, 1869. As a young boy he was frail in health. His boyhood was spent chiefly in the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania. His fondness for books was pronounced while he was still very young. To his mother he feels that he owes a deep debt for what is best in his intellectual and spiritual life. From his boyhood he has found great joy and profit in the reading and the loving study of the English classics.

He pursued his college course at Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated, A. B., with the class of 1889, taking the first honor in his class. The next three years were passed in the study of theology at the Lutheran Theological seminary at Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

His first pastorate was in Philadelphia, from 1892 to 1897, in the Church of the Incarnation. In 1897 he became pastor of St. John's church, Charleston, South Carolina, and he continued in that pastorate until July, 1907, making many friends for himself, not only by his preaching and his pastoral work, but by his interest in all that concerns the welfare of his fellow-citizens and of the commonwealth of South Carolina. In September, 1907, he entered upon his present pastorate in Philadelphia.

While in college he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. As to his political relations, he says, "I was born a Democrat"; and he has been unwavering in his allegiance to the principles and the measures of that party.

His own personal preference was seconded and strengthened by the wishes of his parents in the choice of the Christian ministry as his profession. In shaping his principles of action and his ideals of life, and in forming the habits which have shaped his character, he feels that he is indebted first to the influence of home; second, of school and college; third, of early companionships; fourth, of private study; and fifth, to his contact with earnest and sincere men in active life.

On October 31, 1893, he married Miss Helena Laurens. They have had three children, all of whom are now (1909) living.

To young people Mr. Horine writes: "Always do the best that is in you, and so grow better all the while."

His address is 1909 N. Twelfth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WALTER GUSTAVE HOUSEAL

HOUSEAL, WALTER GUSTAVE, one of the most popular and well known physicians of his section, was born at Newberry, South Carolina, May 14, 1861. He was the son of William Walter Houseal and Eliza Caroline Houseal. His father was a merchant, who was honored by his fellow-citizens with the offices of sheriff and auditor of Newberry county, and who was a man of strong Christian character, marked honesty and integrity and modest and peaceful in disposition.

The great great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was John Adam Houseal who, with his brother Bernhardt Michael Houseal, came to America from Ulm, Germany, in 1752. John Adam settled in Dutch Fork, Newberry county; his brother, Bernhardt Michael, a celebrated Lutheran preacher, lived in Reading, Pennsylvania, and in New York. Each of these men had obtained a good education in the schools of Germany. William W. Houseal was also a well educated man. Thus, through heredity, the subject of this sketch received a bent in the direction of scholarship.

Young Gustave passed a happy and wholesome childhood in the town of Newberry. He enjoyed robust physical health; was thoroughly interested in games and play; loved school, and, in all things, whether work or play, strove to excel. He also enjoyed the advantages of systematic training in productive labor; he was required to work in his father's garden and on a small farm, hoeing and picking cotton. He was not allowed to leave home without permission and, before leaving, he was required to perform some task. Thus were formed the good habits of industry and obedience to authority.

Among the influences which coöperated in shaping the character of young Houseal should be mentioned especially that of his mother. She was deeply interested in his education and aided him in all possible ways in laying the foundations of true culture. His collegiate education caused him little anxiety, his father furnishing the necessary means and sending him to Newberry Male academy and Newberry college. From the latter he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of A. B. In 1894 his alma mater honored him with the degree of A. M.

One of the most valuable factors in his college experience was the opportunity for reading and study afforded him by the college library. Here he found biography, the inexhaustible fountain from which, in all ages, have been drawn inspiration and resolution, and by acquaintance with this literature he was imbued with a strong desire to live a worthy life.

On leaving college Mr. Houseal entered upon the work of teaching; taking charge, in the fall of 1881, of a country school in Edgefield county, near Dyson, now Greenwood county, South Carolina. By hard work and close economy during the next three years Mr. Houseal saved enough money to enable him to complete the medical course at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, from which institution he was graduated in 1886. A post-graduate course was taken in 1893 at the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York city.

On leaving the medical school Doctor Houseal entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has since continued with credit to himself and advantage to his community. He is lecturer on hygiene at Newberry college and is a member of the board of trustees of the Newberry graded schools. He is a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat and, in religion, he is a Lutheran.

On November 7, 1889, he was married to Miss Sarah Wright. They have had four children, all of whom are now living.

The address of Doctor Houseal is Newberry, South Carolina.

Men of Mark Publishing Company
Washington, D. C.

Yours truly
Walter A. Hunt

WALTER HERBERT HUNT

HUNT, WALTER HERBERT, lawyer, president of the Security Loan and Investment company, of Newberry, South Carolina, was born at Newberry, South Carolina, on the 16th of April, 1861. His father, Walter Herbert Hunt, was a merchant of Newberry; and his mother, Mrs. Susan (McCaughrin) Hunt, to whose influence upon his intellectual and moral life the son feels that he is very deeply indebted, was the daughter of Thomas McCaughrin of Newberry, South Carolina.

He is descended from Walter Herbert, who came from England and settled in New Jersey in 1742.

As a boy he was exceptionally fond of reading, although heartily interested in all out-of-door sports. His early life was passed in the town of Newberry, where he attended the elementary schools, and later the Newberry Male academy. He entered Newberry college; but drawn by the strong desire to engage actively in the practice of the law—which had been his intention from his earliest boyhood—he left college after completing the sophomore year, and began the study of law in a private office. On May 29, 1883, he was admitted to practice; and he has followed his chosen profession, in his native town, for the last twenty-five years.

Mr. Hunt is attorney for two banks, for two cotton mills, and for three loan associations; and his general practice has been such as to give him as his clients an exceptionally large number of the residents of his section of the state.

He has always taken an active share in all movements in his town which look toward the advancement and improvement of the town and of the county; but he has never sought public office, and he has repeatedly refused to allow his name to be used as that of a candidate for office.

A Democrat by conviction and party relations, he has repeatedly served as Democratic county chairman. From 1882 to 1888 he was secretary of the Democratic county executive committee.

He is the senior member of the firm of Hunt, Hunt and Hunter, and he is a member of the board of directors of the Commercial bank of Newberry and of the Newberry Land and Security company. His law firm has held the position and done

the work of city attorneys for Newberry for several years; and they are also attorneys for the county. Mr. Hunt has won for himself an honorable place among the leading members of his profession in South Carolina; and he is generally recognized as an effective advocate and a logical, eloquent and forcible speaker. He has served as special judge of the circuit court in several counties, at the request of members of the South Carolina bar. He has served on the staff of Governor Hugh S. Thompson with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

On the 23rd of Februray, 1887, Mr. Hunt married Miss Lucy W. Baxter, daughter of James M. Baxter, of Newberry, South Carolina.

Mr. Hunt is an Odd Fellow. He is a Knight of Pythias.

By religious conviction and church fellowship, he is identified with the Baptist church.

His favorite form of exercise since his early boyhood has been horseback riding; and to this exercise he feels that he owes in a great measure, his excellent health.

Mr. Hunt is a type of the South Carolina lawyer who by devotion to his profession and at the same time by public-spirited devotion to the interests of the community in which he lives, has made for himself a place in the ranks of the lawyers who have done much as men of mark, to build up and develop the business interests and to advance the social progress of the Palmetto state.

WILLIAM JEFFERIES

JEFFERIES, WILLIAM, teacher, soldier, planter, and business man, was born in Union district, South Carolina, April 2, 1830. His parents were John Jefferies and Sarah (Goudelock) Jefferies. His father was a planter, a man of strong character and decision, quick, active, an untiring worker, and successful in his business affairs. Among his ancestors were Edward Jefferies, an Episcopalian, who came to the American colonies in 1730 and settled in King and Queen county, Virginia; and Nathaniel Jefferies who came to South Carolina from Virginia about 1760, served as captain in the Indian war, and was afterward an officer in the Continental army in the War of the Revolution. John Jefferies, great-grandfather of William Jefferies, took part with his father in the Revolutionary struggle and was one of the heroes of the battle of King's Mountain.

Young Jefferies was handicapped in youth by feeble health; nevertheless, he early developed a fondness for study, and especially for the study of history. Outdoor life also attracted him, and his father's farm afforded an outlet for his activities. His father was a believer in the gospel of work, not only for himself, but also for his children; he required of them the performance of manual labor and the proper execution of their tasks; and, as a result of this wise regime, the son acquired habits of industry and economy which have been to him of incalculable advantage throughout his subsequent life.

Not less important in shaping his character was the influence of his mother. Although she was taken from him in his early life, she lived long enough to impress upon him the inestimable value of character and integrity, and the supreme worth of truth.

Inadequate school privileges hindered the early progress of young Jefferies. Such education as he acquired at that period of life was obtained with great difficulty. Schools were very scarce, high schools were almost unknown in the state, and college attendance from his section of South Carolina was rare. He attended private schools as opportunity afforded and devoured such books as came in his way, especially those on his favorite subject, history. He also acquired an interest in mathematics.

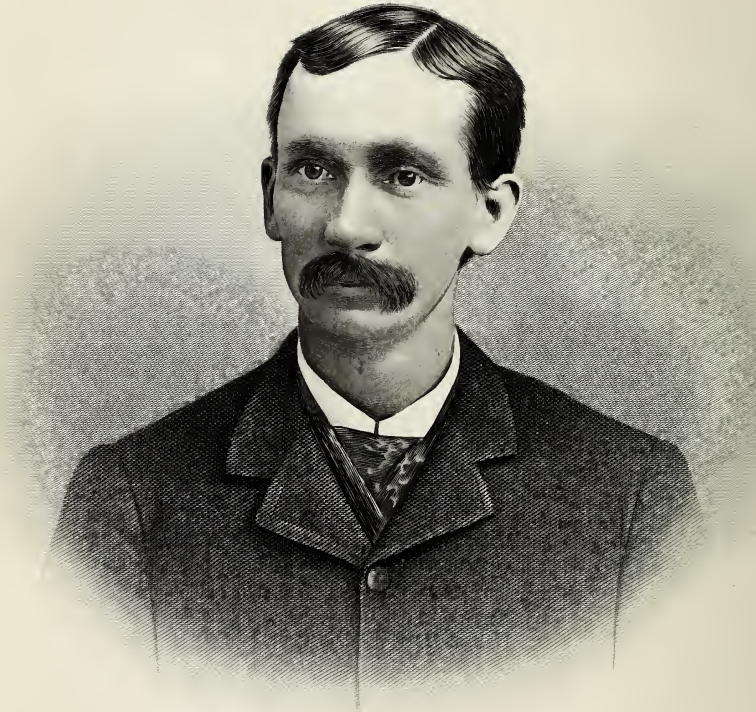
Mr. Jefferies' early bent was toward medicine; his father, however, dissuaded him from choosing this profession, and the son acquiesced.

Mr. Jefferies' active life began in 1849 with his entrance of the school room in the capacity of teacher. To teaching he devoted fourteen of the best years of his life. The call to arms found him ready to respond, and he enlisted as a private in the Eighteenth South Carolina regiment under Colonel James M. Gatbury. Later he was transferred to the Seventh regiment of cavalry, Colonel A. C. Haskell, commanding.

At the close of the war Mr. Jefferies returned to the school room, where he continued until 1867. Later he entered business, serving as merchant, planter, and director of banks and of cotton mills; but most of his life has been spent on plantations and farms. He has also participated in politics, representing the Union district in the state legislature in the session of 1858 and 1859. While a member of this legislature Mr. Jefferies voted against the secession of South Carolina. Perry of Greenville also voted the same way. He again represented Union county in the "Wallace house" of 1876, 1877, and 1878, and Cherokee county in the senate in 1897 and 1898, being the first senator from that county.

Mr. Jefferies is a Mason, a Democrat in politics, and a Methodist in religion.

On April 3, 1860, he married Miss Ramath L. Hames, of Jonesville, South Carolina. Of this union were born six children, of whom the following five are still living: Dr. C. A. Jefferies, Gaffney; Mrs. J. D. Goudelock, Gaffney; Mrs. C. O. Allen, Greenville; Mrs. D. B. Wood, Pacolet; and Miss Mary Jefferies, Gaffney, all in South Carolina.



Man of Mark Publishing Co
Washington, D.C.

Yours Truly
W. J. Johnson

WILLIAM JAMES JOHNSON

JOHNSON, WILLIAM JAMES, merchant, banker, nine years a member of the house, and since 1904 state senator, of Ridgeway, Fairfield county, was born September 13, 1857, in Fairfield county near the town where he now resides.

His father, Hampton Johnson, like his immediate ancestors for four generations, was a successful planter and agriculturist, who lost a large property in slaves by the war, and was much reduced in means during the years immediately following the war, but by his ability and perseverance regained property, and for some years before his death, in 1879, was known as the wealthiest farmer in the county of Fairfield. He married Dorcas Juline Joyner. His earliest known ancestor in America was William Johnson, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to the colonies about 1721. About 1766 his descendants settled in Newberry county, South Carolina, and became leading farmers and planters. Senator William James Johnson is the first prominent member of the family to leave farming and planting for a mercantile and political career.

His early life was passed on his father's farm near Ridgeway. In boyhood his health was delicate. He was but eight years old at the close of the War between the States. His father's large property in slaves was, of course, lost by emancipation; and during the five years which immediately followed the war the circumstances of the family were so painfully reduced that his own education was sadly interfered with, and he gave up all idea of fitting for college and devoted himself to working on the farm to help reëstablish the family fortunes. His own choice of a profession would have been the law. But the "troubles of the times" compelled him to attempt only a good common school education until after he was twenty-one, when he read law under Judge Melton, not intending to practice and not seeking admission to the bar, but finding pleasure in a course of study the results of which have been most beneficial to him as merchant, banker, and legislator.

In September, 1879, after the death of his father, he entered mercantile life at Blythewood, South Carolina, where he con-

tinued in business until 1889, when he removed his business to Ridgeway, where he has resided for the last twenty years. His choice of a business life was made rather against the wishes and advice of his older relatives and his father's family, who prided themselves on their long-continued connection with agriculture.

In 1882 he was elected warden of the newly incorporated town of Blythewood, and he was later intendant of the same town. His own private business and his connections with the banking interests of Ridgeway occupied his attention to the exclusion of any attempts to hold political office until 1892. In that year he was elected (a Democrat) to the house of representatives of his state. He was reëlected in 1894, and again in 1898. He also served for part of an unexpired term in 1901, and was reëlected for a full term in 1902, thus serving some nine years in all, in the lower house. In 1902 he succeeded in "carrying through" the anti-trust bill advocated by the farmers. In 1904 he was chosen state senator (over Honorable H. A. Gaillard, "one of the ablest orators in the State"), and in November, 1908, he was again elected for a term of four years. Though he was opposed by two prominent candidates Mr. Johnson won this election by a handsome majority. While he was a member of the house one of the newspapers of the state said of him: "Captain Johnson is unquestionably one of the leading members of the house, and can easily hold his own in debate with the best trained lawyers of the body." "It is not too much to say that after his efficient service in the house he will make himself fit for the senate." "He is a fluent and earnest speaker, and eloquent in debate." His course since he entered the senate has proved that the good opinion thus expressed was fully deserved.

He married Mattie E. Cloud, January 24, 1882. They have had five children, of whom four are living in 1909.

Senator Johnson is a Mason. He has never seen reason to depart from strict allegiance to the Democratic party in measures or in candidates. His favorite recreation he finds in hunting, and he devotes some time each year to bird shooting and to hunting the fox and the deer.

Senator Johnson's friends feel that to him belongs most of the credit for the passing of the "freight bill, which requires railroads to pay for any shortage in the goods shipped which occurs while in their possession." He introduced the measure,

and secured its passage against the opposition of almost all the railroad interests of the state. By its provision of a penalty for failure to adjust such claims, the measure has seemed very helpful to many small claimants throughout the state, making it impossible for the great corporations to ignore small claims.

Senator Johnson also introduced the arbitration law; the county government law; the law providing for the formation of new counties; the law which makes municipal charters perpetual; the present franchise law; the new military law for the state; the pure food law; the law providing for home insurance of colleges and other public buildings, and many others restricting corporations.

Mr. Johnson was one of the early advocates of the nomination of state, congressional and judicial officers by the primary system instead of by county and district conventions. In this he was violently opposed by the bar at Winnsboro, and by many of the leading party politicians of the county. But in the county convention of 1886 he won on this issue, and was chosen a delegate to the state convention. He has been quite independent in following his convictions, although he has always been a Democrat even in his reform measures.

Besides the advocacy of these measures, which have had a marked influence upon the history of the state for the last fifteen or twenty years, the military interests of South Carolina have had a place in Senator Johnson's thought and efforts. For some seventeen years he was connected with the state militia, and he is now chairman of the military committee in the state senate. He was captain of the Ridgeway rifles from 1893 to 1901. He served for two years on the staff of General Wilie Jones. In 1902 he was appointed on the staff of Governor Heyward.

RICHARD HERBERT JONES

JONES, REV. R. HERBERT, for several years presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and now pastor of the First church of that denomination in Florence, South Carolina, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 28, 1853. His father, Jesse Jones, was a contractor and machinist of thorough education, who was for some time instructor in mechanics in the University of South Carolina. He was highly esteemed for his skill and thoroughness. He married Miss Hannah Margaret Evans. His ancestors came from England about 1770 and settled in Charleston, South Carolina. Mrs. Jones is descended from Thomas Evans, who came from Wales to the United States late in the eighteenth century, and settled in Darlington county.

Their son, Richard Herbert Jones, passed his early life in the city of Charleston. He had delicate health as a boy; and his tastes and interests were divided between the fine arts, practical mechanics in which his father was engaged, and natural science, for certain branches of which he early showed a marked predilection.

He was but twelve years old at the close of the War between the States, and the disorders of the time, and the loss of property which resulted from the war, had left his father's family in circumstances which demanded his help, by working about the home in every capacity where a boy could be useful. Through all these early years, he feels that the influence of his mother was exceptionally strong on his moral and spiritual life, and he has felt himself indebted to her for much that is best and strongest in his character, throughout his manhood.

He attended the public schools of Charleston, developing an especial interest in history, classics, and natural science; while he early devoted a large part of his time and attention to the study of the Bible and to reading works upon theology. He had to overcome by his own efforts for self support the difficulties which threatened young men of limited means who determined, in the years soon after the war, to acquire for themselves a

thorough education. At the age of seventeen he became a pressman in the establishment of Walker, Evans and Cogswell, at Charleston, South Carolina. His choice of a profession followed at once upon the conviction, wrought in his mind as he feels by the Holy Spirit, that he was "called of God to preach the Gospel of Christ."

After ministering to different churches in his denomination he became a presiding elder. In this capacity he served the Greenville district in 1905, the Anderson district (which was originally the Greenville district) in 1906, and the Charleston district in 1907. In December, 1907, he became pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Florence, South Carolina, which position he now holds. He has been a trustee of Columbia college, at Columbia, South Carolina.

On the 16th of November, 1880, he married Miss Irene Palmer Venning. They have had six children, of whom three are now (1909) living.

Mr. Jones is a Knight of Pythias; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a member of the Psychological department of the Medico-Legal society. He has served as grand chaplain of the I. O. O. F. He is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He does not wish to be regarded as identified with any one of the political parties of his state. He is fond of gardening and floriculture.

From the lessons and the needs of his own life he writes to young men: "Conscious of coming far short of my ideal and my purpose, I must urge upon young men fuller preparation for and more thorough consecration to life's work." "Honesty with God toward one's country and one's self, purity in all things, more confidence in our fellow-men, and the practice of the golden rule," he believes will prove guides to the successful life, for any young man.

The address of the Reverend R. Herbert Jones is Florence, South Carolina.

WILLIAM MONTAGUE JONES

JONES, WILLIAM MONTAGUE, lawyer and editor, was born at Cokesbury, Abbeville county, South Carolina, June 10, 1859. His parents were Samuel Barksdale and Charlotte E. (Power) Jones. His father, a minister, received the degree of D. D. from Wofford college, and was commissioned general of the South Carolina militia, and he was a member of the state general assembly, 1862-65. He also served on the board of visitors of the South Carolina Military academy.

Several of the earlier ancestors of the subject of this sketch were prominent people. Among them, on his father's side, were Thomas Jones, president of the first bank of South Carolina, and such families as the Legares, Postelles and Fishbauns; while on his mother's side were the Power and Montague families of Virginia.

In childhood and youth William Jones lived in the village in which he was born. He was especially fond of horses, and riding and driving continue to be his favorite means of recreation. He entered Wofford college, from which institution he was graduated, with the degree of A. B., in 1878. He began the active work of life as a teacher, in Anderson county. He studied law, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar. Commencing the practice of his profession at once, he was successful from the start; but wishing to become more thoroughly equipped for his work he took a summer law course at the University of Virginia in 1894. In addition to his law practice, he has edited and published "The Spartanburg Herald," and in 1890 he started a daily edition of this paper. Since 1903 he has been president and treasurer of the Morgan Wood and Iron works.

In politics Mr. Jones is a life-long Democrat. He has never held or sought public office, but as a writer he has served his party well. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church. In the local church of this denomination he has served for many years as steward and also as superintendent of the Sunday school. He takes an active interest in the Wofford college lyceum, of which he is one of the directors.

Yours truly
Wm M Jones

In reply to a request for suggestions to young Americans who may read his biography, Mr. Jones writes as follows: "Be honest and loyal to those who employ you. Do things promptly, at the right time, and finish them before you lay them aside."

Mr. Jones married Mrs. Dora (Fanning) Hearst.

Their home is Number 56 Kennedy street, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

THOMAS JEFFERSON KIRKLAND

KIRKLAND, THOMAS JEFFERSON, lawyer, was born May 9, 1860, at Camden, Kershaw county, South Carolina, son of William Lennox Kirkland and Mary Miller (Withers) Kirkland. His father was a planter. The earliest known ancestors of the family in America were Benjamin Godin, a Huguenot immigrant, who came to Charleston about 1690, and Edward Boykin, a colonist from Wales to Virginia in 1685. His mother's father was Judge Thomas J. Withers.

For the five years from 1870 to 1875, he studied at the Camden academy, and in the last months of 1875 and the early part of 1876 at the Charlotte Military academy, North Carolina. In 1883 he began a course of legal reading at home. With occasional attendance in the law office of W. L. Leitner, in Camden, he read law at home from 1883 to 1886. Since January 1, 1887, Mr. Kirkland has regularly practiced law. From 1890 to 1894 he was a member of the house of representatives of his state, and from 1894 to 1896, he was a state senator. He is chairman of the board of school trustees of Camden district—a position which he has held for eight years. In 1891 he was direct tax agent of his state at Washington.

He is president of the Camden Historical society. He is co-author with Mr. R. M. Kennedy of "Historic Camden," published in 1905. In politics he is a Democrat although, as he declares, he "had to eat bitter crow to vote Democratic in 1896." Mr. Kirkland is an attendant upon the Presbyterian church. He has always had an ardent love for the national game of baseball, though now he serves simply as a spectator. He was formerly a tennis player, and a lover of chess. His relaxation he now finds in current literature, and in gardening when time permits.

On September 25, 1889, Mr. Kirkland married Fredricka Alexander. Seven children have been born to them, all of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is Camden, South Carolina.

JOHN MARION KNIGHT

KNIGHT, JOHN MARION, was born November 18, 1866, in Chesterfield county, South Carolina. He is the son of Achilles H. and Mary W. Knight. His father was a clerk by occupation; during his life he also held the offices of United States commissioner, trial justice, school commissioner, and sheriff, all in Marlboro county. He was characterized by energy and by love of books, reading and study.

The earliest known ancestors in America were, on the maternal side, John Wilks, who, in 1744, obtained a grant for 748 acres of land in Craven county—the record of this transaction appearing in Gregg's "History of Old Claims"—and, on the paternal side, James Knight and Captain Nigel Knight. The last named was distinguished in the War of the Revolution.

As a boy, John Knight enjoyed sound physical health, and was especially interested in reading and study. His early life was passed in the village of Bennettsville, South Carolina. He was early trained to work, and thus imbibed a respect for the dignity of honest toil. His mother's influence was strong in the shaping of his character. Private study and contact with men also exerted a material influence upon his development. Education cost him a serious effort. Among the books which helped him were the "Self-Help Series" by Samuel Smiles, Benjamin Franklin's "Autobiography," the "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," and other similar books. He attended private schools in Bennettsville, South Carolina, and, for two years, enjoyed the advantages of South Carolina college.

The choice of Mr. Knight's life work was determined chiefly by circumstances. He was obliged to earn his own living and therefore undertook the work which lay nearest his hand. In 1886 he began teaching, and for a time was principal of Burroughs' high school at Conway, South Carolina. He followed the profession of teaching for eight years; since the expiration of that time he has edited a weekly newspaper in Sumter, South Carolina.

Mr. Knight has served as Democratic county chairman for Sumter county for the four years beginning with 1900. He also served as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the late Governor

Ellerbe, and as president of the chamber of commerce of Sumter, South Carolina. He is a Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and the South Carolina State Press association. From 1903 to 1904 he was grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for South Carolina. Through life he has been an unchanging Democrat. In religion he is a Methodist. His recreation he finds in riding and driving. To young Americans he would preach the gospel of work, emphasizing the importance of sticking to the task in hand, and of clean, upright living.

Mr. Knight has been twice married; first, on November 1, 1892, to Bede T. Guerry, and, second, on October 12, 1898, to Lilie DuBose Brown. Of these marriages four children have been born, three of whom are now living.

His address is 205 North Main street, Sumter, South Carolina.

Since the above sketch was written Mr. Knight died in Asheville, North Carolina, September 5, 1906.

AUGUST KOHN

KOHN, AUGUST, since 1892 manager of the Columbia bureau of the Charleston "News and Courier," was born in Orangeburg, South Carolina, on the 25th of February, 1868, the son of Theodore Kohn.

In his boyhood he attended the school of Captain H. G. Sheridan; and he passed a year (1884) in study in New York city. In 1885 he entered South Carolina college, pursuing what was known as the literary course; and in 1888 he won the debater's medal in the Clariosophic society. While an undergraduate, he had his first taste of journalistic work upon "The Carolinian," the college magazine of which he was the first managing editor; and in 1889, the year of his graduation, he became the editor-in-chief of that magazine. From this his earliest experience, journalistic work attracted him so strongly that he gradually changed his plans, and instead of studying law as he had proposed to do, he has devoted himself to the work of reporter, editor and manager of a press bureau, and business ventures generally.

In 1889, the year of his graduation from college, Mr. N. G. Gonzales, then the manager of the Columbia bureau of "The News and Courier," was for some time incapacitated by a severe attack of typhoid fever. He had recognized Mr. Kohn's ability, as shown in his earliest work as a reporter; and he at once secured Mr. Kohn to take charge of the bureau, which he did most acceptably. Mr. Kohn accepted a position as one of the Charleston staff reporters for "The News and Courier"; his career became one of steady promotion; and in February, 1892, he was placed at the head of the most important bureau of what is regarded by many as the leading newspaper of South Carolina, and since that date he has continuously managed most acceptably to all the bureau of the Charleston "News and Courier," at the state capital, but is now devoting himself largely to the handling of stocks and bonds.

Brought thus into closest relations with the officers of the state administration, the efficient work done by Mr. Kohn, and the confidence inspired in the public by his simple, honest and honorable methods, did much to put an end to the intensely hostile

political feeling which had divided the people of the state, and to bring in the methods of peace and unity which have characterized the later history of South Carolina.

His reports of the legislative proceedings at Columbia, furnished to "The News and Courier" for many years, have been models of accuracy and condensed completeness. To satisfy members of the legislature in reporting their speeches, often of more importance to the orator himself than to the general public, and still to keep within the limits prescribed by the newspapers, is not an easy task; but Mr. Kohn seems to have had the knack of satisfying generally both orators and newspaper readers—in itself no easy task, while its successful discharge is an indication of no slight judicial capacity.

In April, 1894, the Darlington "rebellion" broke out, becoming one of the most tragic and deplorable chapters in the history of the dispensary law, and causing a proclamation of martial law throughout a part of the Pee Dee section, while it excited the entire state. Ordered at once to "the seat of war," Mr. Kohn's reports to "The News and Courier" gave the facts so correctly and presented the issue in such clear cut sentences, that Governor Tillman instructed the militia officer in command at Charleston to "muzzle Kohn or put him outside the lines." Forbidden the use of the telegraph office, and finding the mail and special messenger service too slow, Mr. Kohn set up a private set of instruments in the armory at Darlington; and when that office was broken up, he established another in the masonic lodge room. Finally he was compelled to set up telegraph instruments at Floyd station, eight miles away, and to send his dispatches by fast horses and trustworthy messengers to be put upon the wires there. Notwithstanding all efforts made to thwart him, he day by day published the fullest news; and thereby made a reputation for himself and increased the reputation of the newspaper which he represented.

In 1895 Mr. Kohn reported the proceedings of the constitutional convention of South Carolina, his daily reports written out in longhand, often covering two whole newspaper pages—an achievement which few could have accomplished successfully, and one for which Mr. Kohn received the public thanks of the convention. Perhaps he has reported more political campaigns than any other newspaper man in the state; and his accounts of

the principal criminal trials in the state for the last twenty years have been noteworthy.

During the Spanish-American war, he was named as war correspondent for "The News and Courier," to go with the South Carolina troops; and while the troops from his state were not sent to the scene of war, his reports from the Chicakamauga camp were most interesting, and added to his reputation.

His wide knowledge of the politics of South Carolina, and the confidence of the politicians of the state which he has retained to a marked degree, have made his daily letters both interesting and of permanent value to the future historian.

His articles on industrial subjects, and notably those which he wrote while attending a party of New England cotton mill men who came to investigate Southern conditions for manufacturing, and attended through their journey over the entire field in the South by Mr. Kohn, as representative of the Southern Associated press and "The News and Courier," attracted wide attention. In 1903 he printed a series of articles on industrial subjects; and among these, his "Review of the Cotton Mill Industry" attracted the widest attention, and has been generally accepted as authoritative. In 1907 he prepared for "The News and Courier" a series of articles on "The Cotton Mills of South Carolina."

A first rate newspaper man, Mr. Kohn has also a distinctive and enviable reputation for his business ability. He is in touch with the great industrial development of Columbia and of the state. He is a director in the National Loan and Exchange bank, and in the Columbia Trust company; he is treasurer of the South Carolina Press association. South Carolina college, of which he is an alumnus, sometime since elected him a member of its board of trustees, and his interest in the welfare and the progress of his alma mater is constant and efficient. He is a director of the Hebrew Orphans' home of Atlanta. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor McSweeney; and he has occupied a similar position on the staff of Governor Heyward.

Mr. Kohn is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights of Honor; and he is a thirty-second degree Mason.

On the 1st of March, 1894, Mr. Kohn married Miss Irene Goldsmith, of Charleston, and they have a daughter, Helen, and two sons, August and Theodore.

While Mr. Kohn's reputation has been made by the excellence of his work as a newspaper man, and while in his public career he is glad to feel himself identified with "The News and Courier" which recognized his ability even when he was an undergraduate, he is generally acknowledged by his fellow-citizens to be a real factor in the commercial upbuilding of the prosperous city of Columbia.

ALEXANDER GREGG KOLLOCK

KOLLOCK, ALEXANDER GREGG, formerly a newspaper editor and proprietor, and now representing the New York Life Insurance company and dealing in real estate at Columbia, South Carolina, was born at Cheraw, Chesterfield county, South Carolina, on the 13th of January, 1862. His father, Cornelius Kollock, was a physician and surgeon who had served as warden of the town of Cheraw—a man who is described by his son as "of a frank and genial nature and useful in his profession." His mother was Mrs. Mary Henrietta (Shaw) Kollock. The family on both sides are of English descent.

His youth was passed in a village. He was not trained in boyhood to do any work with his own hands; and the circumstances of his family were such that he had no difficulties of a financial kind in securing a good preparation for college. For three years he pursued special courses of study at Harvard, leaving that institution in 1884. His preference in study and reading was for history and political economy.

In July, 1887, he began the active work of his life as editor and proprietor of "The Cheraw Reporter," at Cheraw, South Carolina. He remained in these relations with the paper until March, 1896, when he became editor and proprietor of "The News," at Darlington, South Carolina. This paper he conducted until September, 1908, when he removed to Columbia, South Carolina, and engaged in life insurance and real estate business in that city. In November, 1908, "The News," of Darlington, was consolidated with "The Press" of the same town, under the name of "The News and Press." This paper is issued by the Darlington Publishing company of which Mr. Kollock is president. Though not actively connected with its editorial or business management Mr. Kollock still holds a half interest in the paper.

Mr. Kollock is the member for Darlington county of the Pee Dee Historical society which has recently republished, with corrections and additions, the history of "The Old Cheraws" which was written by Bishop Alexander Gregg of Texas. The society hopes to bring out one or two more volumes and thus bring the history down to about 1880.

On the 22d of January, 1890, Mr. Kollock married Miss Henrietta B. Mallory, daughter of George A. Mallory of Cheraw, South Carolina. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1909.

Mr. Kollock is not a politician, and has never desired official position, but he is a member of the Democratic party, and has never swerved from steadfast allegiance to the men and the measures of that party. By education and family associations he is connected with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the South Carolina Press association. To the young men of his state he offers only this advice: "Attend to business, live within your means."

Men of Mark, Publishing Co
Washington D. C.

Yours Sincerely

D. A. Law

WILLIAM ADGER LAW

LAW, WILLIAM ADGER, financier, was born December 26, 1864, in Hartsville, Darlington county, South Carolina. His father, Reverend Thomas H. Law, Presbyterian clergyman, first honor graduate of the Citadel academy, Charleston, South Carolina, stated clerk of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South, was a pure-minded man of high ideals and a thorough worker. His mother, Anna E. Law, a well educated, refined and pious woman with deep religious convictions, wielded a strong influence, seconded by his Scotch grandmother, in the formation of his moral and spiritual character, which has been a potent factor in his success.

His blood is Norman-Irish, a conquering blend in other lands than its own; his first paternal ancestor in America, Isaac DuBose, emigrated from Dieppe, Normandy, to the colonies, in 1665, and his grandson, Elias DuBose, was prominent in the Lynch's Creek (now Cheraw) settlement, South Carolina, before the War of the Revolution. His first maternal ancestor, James Adger, came from County Antrim, Ireland, to New York, in 1794, and founded the widely known house of James Adger and Company, in Charleston, South Carolina, which operated a line of steamships to New York and conducted an extensive shipping business. William Adger, son of James Adger, was grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

William Adger Law passed his early life mostly in Charleston and Spartanburg. As a boy he was slender and below the average in strength, and fonder of reading and study than of play. He received his primary education at home and in private schools, and was prepared for college at Professor R. O. Sams' school, Spartanburg, under him and J. H. Kirkland, now chancellor of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tennessee. It was at this school that he received his first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life. In 1880 he entered Wofford college, Spartanburg, where he was graduated A. B. in 1883. While in college he taught himself shorthand which, after a session spent in teaching, 1883-1884, at the Cape Fear academy, Wilmington, North Carolina, enabled him to win his appointment as the first official

stenographer of the seventh South Carolina circuit, a position he held for seven years, 1884-1891.

While official stenographer of the seventh circuit his close association with Judge Wallace and Judge Kershaw of the circuit bench was most valuable. He received business offers in other lines, but his personal preference led him into banking. This preference proved to be right, for it is as a financier that he has made his career a striking success. His entry into the financial world was made as president of the Spartanburg Savings bank, where his ability as a financier was so markedly displayed that, in 1895, he was elected president of the Central National bank, Spartanburg. While holding that position he organized and was the first president of the South Carolina Bankers association, 1901. In 1903, he accepted an offer to remove to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and take the position of assistant cashier of the Merchants National bank, one of the large banking institutions of that city. In 1905 he was appointed cashier, and in January, 1907, he was elected vice-president. Though he has been in Philadelphia but a few years he has earned and has been accorded an enviable standing among the bank officials of that city, and is regarded in financial circles as a man who will go higher.

He gives home influence and private study most of the credit for his success in life. His advice to young men about to choose a vocation is: "Specialize, select your field early in life and concentrate all efforts there; men who are masters in any line are in great and increasing demand; devoted attention will win success in any profession or occupation if all other things are subordinated to the one object sought for."

He is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Presbyterian church; a member and governor of the Southern club of Philadelphia, member of the Germantown Cricket and Huntingdon Valley Country clubs, the Saint Andrews society and the Historical society of Pennsylvania. He is fond of outdoor sports, finding enjoyable recreation as well as needed relaxation in tennis, golf, shooting, riding and swimming.

On December 4, 1889, he was married, in Savannah, Georgia, to Lucy Lathrop Goode, daughter of Colonel Charles T. Goode. Three children have been born to them, one son and two daughters, two of whom, the daughters, are (1909) living.

His address is 308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT LIDE

LIDE, ROBERT, Esq., attorney at law, from 1900 to 1904 the representative of Orangeburg county in the South Carolina legislature, and in 1908 prominently named for election to the state senate from Orangeburg county, was born in Greenville, South Carolina, on the 25th of November, 1871. His father, the Rev. Thomas Parks Lide, was a Baptist minister who died on the 2nd of August, 1906, having passed his entire life in South Carolina and leaving a reputation for modest faithfulness and intellectual and moral integrity, with great charity and generosity, which will long be remembered in Marion county and throughout the Pee Dee association of churches as well as by many others in all parts of the state. He had served as school commissioner of Marion county for several years. His wife was Miss Martha Caroline Hawkins, whose character had a strong influence upon all her children.

Three brothers, John, Thomas and Robert, of Welsh origin, were in this country early in the seventeenth century. The name had been spelled Llhuyd in Wales, and later was modified to Loyd; but after settlement in Virginia and South Carolina soon assumed its present spelling, Lide. Robert, the youngest of the three brothers, was born in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1734. His maternal uncle, a Mr. Crawford, brought him to Pee Dee, settling near Cashway Ferry, in what is now the Darlington district; Robert Lide became prominent in the subsequent history of the region, and taking an influential part among the Whigs of Pee Dee in the Revolution, was a major under Marion, and became the head of an extensive family connection. Three times married, by his second wife, Sarah Kolb, the aunt of Colonel Abel Kolb, he had five sons, John, Robert, James, Hugh and Peter. "Hugh Lide, of Darlington, the second son, was remarkable for strength of character and solidity of understanding," says Gregg's "History of Old Cheraws." Evan James Lide was the son of Hugh, and the father of Rev. Thomas Parks Lide, whose son, Robert, is the subject of this sketch.

In his boyhood, he knew the privations which were incident to the frequent change of home of a Baptist minister in South

Carolina at that time. He early learned to make himself useful in the home circle and to practice a wise economy. His father was able to send him to college; and he was graduated from Wake Forest college, North Carolina, on the 9th of June, 1892, with the degree of A. B. He at once began to support himself, by work in a lawyer's office and by agency work for an insurance company, until he could establish himself in his chosen profession.

Soon after graduation he began the study of law in the office of B. H. Moss, at Orangeburg, South Carolina. In 1895 he was appointed United States commissioner; and he still holds that position. From 1900 to 1904 he represented his county in the legislature, voluntarily withdrawing after four years of service. During the time he was in the legislature he was a member of the judiciary committee, and was an active worker and influential member. For several years he was a member of the Orangeburg county board of education. In 1904 he was elected county chairman of the Democratic organization of Orangeburg county, and he was also chosen the member for Orangeburg county of the state Democratic executive committee. To both these positions he was reëlected in 1906, and he still holds them. For about twelve years he was correspondent at Orangeburg of "The News and Courier" of Charleston, when he was compelled a year or two ago to resign on account of press of other duties. He did good work in this position and wrote well for publication; and was highly esteemed by those in the Charleston office. The experience proved a valuable training from an educational standpoint, as well as contact with people and current affairs.

Mr. Lide helped to organize the Bank of Elloree, of Orangeburg county, in 1904. He was at once elected president—an office which he still holds. His father had been pastor of the Baptist church at Elloree for several years; and these years of Mr. Robert Lide's boyhood had been passed in Elloree. He is also president of the Bank of Fort Motte, South Carolina. He is a director of the Bank of Holly Hill, at Holly Hill, South Carolina. He helped to organize both these banks. The firm of Moss and Lide, attorneys, represent these and several other banks in their practice.

On the 2nd of June, 1897, Mr. Lide married Miss Ethel Mildred Lowman, daughter of the late Dr. J. W. Lowman, who was

a prominent physician of Orangeburg. They have had three daughters, all of whom are living in 1908.

By religious conviction, Mr. Lide is identified with the Baptist denomination. He is a prominent member of the Woodmen of the World;—past consul commander of the local camp; and he has filled various offices in the head camp of Woodmen of the World; and at the last meeting was elected head adviser, which is the second office of the order in South Carolina. He is also an active member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and has represented the local lodge at the grand lodge; he is a member of a grand lodge committee. He is also member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Lide finds relaxation from the cares of his profession and of the banking business, by managing a little farm, which he owns near Orangeburg.

To the young men of his state who wish for success in life, he offers these encouraging words: "Any young man of average ability who will attend closely to business, be economical, and correct in his habits, without dissipation, can succeed in life."

Mr. Lide's address is 168 South Broughton street, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

JACOB WALTER LOWMAN

LOWMAN, JACOB WALTER, M. D., the first Democratic member of the state legislature after reconstruction days, was born March 11, 1837, at Dutch Fork, Lexington county, South Carolina. He was of German descent through the stalwart stock of Americans in Virginia and the Carolinas who trace their family line to David Lohman, an emigrant from Germany who settled in Virginia in 1770. His son, Malachi Lohman, came to South Carolina and settled at Dutch Fork in 1814.

Daniel Lowman, father of Dr. J. W. Lowman, married Nancy Hiller; and their son, a boy of slender frame and delicate health, grew up in their country home under the care of deeply devoted and truly pious Lutheran parents. His poor health in boyhood kept him from vigorous out-of-door sports, and prevented his taking an active part in the work of his father's farm; and early showing an inclination to books and to private study, he was allowed and encouraged to prepare himself for professional life. In his plans for study he was greatly assisted by the sympathetic spirit and the advice of his brother-in-law, John K. Kneece, M. D., to whose eager, altruistic purpose to devote his life to lessening the sufferings of others, Dr. Lowman owed his own determination to study medicine, and his life-long purpose to lessen the sum of human sickness and pain.

He fitted himself for a course in medicine by private study, with advice and occasional assistance from Dr. Kneece. In 1858 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Georgia, having taught school between the terms of study, to defray his expenses.

After graduation, he taught near Batesburg, South Carolina, at the same time beginning the practice of his profession. Prohibited by illness from volunteering at the outbreak of the War between the States, he served from 1863 to 1865 as a lieutenant of the supporting force, Confederate States army, under Major H. A. Meetze. At the close of the war he returned to Lexington county and resumed the practice of medicine.

In 1872 he was elected a member of the state legislature from Lexington county. His friend and army comrade, Major Meetze,

was elected at the same time from the same county; and these two had the distinction of being the first two Democratic members of that body after reconstruction days, serving together until 1874.

Dr. Lowman then decided to remove to Orangeburg, where for thirty years he was closely and prominently connected with the best interests of that rapidly growing town. As a skilful and careful physician he became well known throughout the county and the state. While he was always especially attentive to the needs of the poor, and generous in his professional ministrations to the needy, his growing practice made him prominent in the business interests of the city. He was vice-president of the Edisto Savings bank, a director of the Orangeburg Manufacturing company, surgeon to the C. N. I. A. and M. college of South Carolina, and to the Atlantic Coast Line railway; and he was a member (and medical examiner) of the Knights of Honor, as well as a past master Mason.

In 1879 Dr. Lowman published a book in the interest of sound hygiene and practice, entitled: "Miasma a Myth."

Connected with the Baptist church of Orangeburg, he was its senior deacon, and chairman of its finance committee.

Dr. Lowman married Lodusky Rish (Reishe), daughter of Levi and Mary Rish, on September 15, 1858. They had six children, five of whom, with their mother, are living in 1909.

Dr. Lowman died January 14, 1905. His disinterested kindness of heart and his skilful and comforting ministrations in many sick chambers make his memory dear to multitudes to whom he brought help and relief in sickness and sorrow.

WILLIAM BARR LOWRANCE

LOWRANCE, WILLIAM BARR, merchant, was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, on November 4, 1841. His father's name was John M. Lowrance, his mother's name Elizabeth Lowrance. His father was a farmer by occupation, a man of striking firmness and integrity, and a devoted Christian. Mr. Lowrance's earliest known ancestor in America was John Lowrance, born in East New Jersey, February 16, 1716. He was twice married and had nine children by his first wife, from one of whom his father descended; and eight by his second wife, from one of whom his mother descended. None of Mr. Lowrance's ancestors attained public distinction, but they have always been distinguished for their high Christian character and devotion to the Presbyterian faith.

As a child the subject of this sketch enjoyed good health and was considered something of an athlete though small of stature. At an early age he was ambitious of becoming a lawyer. He was fond of music, and the study of biography, but circumstances made it necessary to look after the stock of his father's farm and to assist in the farm work and this developed a fondness for stock raising and for farming. Besides this he had special difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education. Four years of his life were spent in the War between the States, aad after the war it was necessary for him to go to work immediately to repair the broken fortunes of the family. He still, however, kept up his reading and he has always felt that Abbott's life of Napoleon had more influence over him than any other book that he read though his course in life was to be along lines far removed from the suggestions of that book. As a boy he attended McAnty's military school at Morganton, North Carolina, and was fitted for the junior class in college when the war broke out and his books were thrown aside for military service. When the war ended Mr. Lowrance became a clerk for his brother in Columbia, South Carolina, and never had an opportunity to resume his studies. Necessity drove him into mercantile business, his preference being for the law, but having once chosen his path in life he pursued

it with all the energy of his nature. The influence of his home and especially of his mother was the strongest impulse of his life.

Mr. Lowrance has filled many public places of importance. He was a member of the city council of Columbia, South Carolina, for eighteen successive years; a member of the South Carolina legislature from Richland county from 1890 to 1892, and chairman of the bond committee which funded the city of Columbia debt of over a million dollars. He is the only surviving member of the board of trustees which built the Columbia canal. He was captain of the Columbia artillery in 1876 and 1878, carrying the guns in numerous campaigns to different points in the state. He also has been a member of the board of directors of the College for Women, at Columbia, from its foundation to the present time; director in the Richland, Granby and Olympia cotton mills which did so much to build up the city of Columbia; and member of the board of directors of the Carolina National bank for twenty years.

When the War between the States broke out, Mr. Lowrance volunteered in the First North Carolina "Bethel regiment," being at the time a school boy away from home and friends, residing with strangers. He was afterwards advanced to the Forty-sixth North Carolina regiment and from second lieutenant was appointed adjutant of the Thirty-fourth North Carolina regiment. He was subsequently elected captain of Company K of this regiment and was acting adjutant and captain up to the time of the surrender. In politics he has always been a Democrat. In religion he has been affiliated with the First Presbyterian church in Columbia. He has given considerable attention to physical culture, his favorite mode of relaxation being mountain trips in the summer and fishing with hook and line.

Mr. Lowrance believes that success in life may be best achieved by careful mental training in the reading of good books, especially biographical and historical; by letting intoxicants and tobacco in all its forms severely alone, and by performing faithfully whatever duties, public or domestic, may fall to one's lot. References to Mr. Lowrance's military career may be found in the histories of his North Carolina regiment and in "Confederate Military History," Vol. V.

Mr. Lowrance has been twice married: First, to Miss Mamie Cochran of Cokesbury, South Carolina, in 1871; and second, to Miss Elizabeth B. Green, in January, 1898. He has one child now living.

His address is 1607 Plain street, Columbia, South Carolina.

CHARLES SPENCER McCALL

McCALL, CHARLES SPENCER, was born at Clio, Marlboro county, South Carolina, September 8, 1843. His parents were John L. McCall and Nancy (Sinclair) McCall. He was of a family of five sons and five daughters; of the latter, one died in infancy, while six of the brothers and sisters survive him. His father was a farmer and merchant, who served Marlboro county for two terms as tax collector. The elder McCall was a man of probity, prudence and frugality, noted for sterling integrity and refinement. The mother of Charles S. McCall was a woman of large endowments, and characterized by all the high qualities of head and heart that mark her people, the Scotch. Naturally, she exerted a deep influence upon the moral life and character of her son. His first known ancestor in America, John McCall, was born, 1772, in Appin, Scotland, and came to Marion county, South Carolina, in 1790.

As a boy, Charles McCall enjoyed sound physical health. He early developed a fondness for hunting and continued, through life, to pursue this sport with zest. His youth was passed in the village of Clio and on the small farm of his father, adjacent. Farm work and the pastimes incident to country life chiefly occupied his early years.

Of schooling, he received little, his education having been obtained principally at the Clio academy and the neighboring country school.

The War between the States found Charles McCall a youth of eighteen. In 1862 he enlisted in Captain Peterkin's company in the Twentieth South Carolina volunteers; and in 1864 was transferred to the Hampton legion, with which he remained till the surrender at Appomattox court-house. He was captured by the Federal troops a few days before the surrender, but succeeded in making his escape and in getting back to his command before it surrendered. His courage was tested on many a hard fought battle field, and he was always found in the thickest of the fight and among the foremost on duty. Though small of stature he had a strong frame and a will and self-reliance that would have done credit to Napoleon. As a soldier he enjoyed the respect and

Yours Most Faithfully
Washington D.C.

B. McCall

esteem of his comrades in arms and of the officers under whom he served.

The war ended, Charles McCall returned to Bennettsville where, in January, 1866, as a clerk in the store of William Murchison, he began his notable business career. He was a born business genius. From his scanty wage he saved, in about three years, enough to enable him to begin business on his own account. He bought a little vacant lot—the site of his future large business—and here, in 1869, began merchandising. He brought with him the good will and admiration of his late employer, the two men continuing permanently fast friends. A visible token of Mr. Murchison's esteem was a written recommendation which Mr. McCall framed and displayed in his office until his death. Mr. Murchison also invited his recent clerk to call upon him at any time for aid; and he seemed to feel half offended because his invitation was never accepted.

Mr. McCall was a hard working, painstaking business man, toiling day and night at his books, and giving to every detail of his affairs the closest personal attention. He adopted the motto of his father, "Pay as you go or don't go at all," and acted upon it through life; being scrupulously exact in all his dealings and paying cash for everything he bought. He toned up his business, always running it upon the best principles, regardless of competition. His labor was rewarded. He gained the confidence of the people, and his business grew. In three or four years the public was astonished to learn that the little merchant had bought the fine Mowry plantation. On this he placed his brother Dick, and made it one of the finest places in the county. From time to time he added to his properties until, by the close of his life, he owned about a half dozen fine plantations and one-half the business of Bennettsville.

While merchandising was the theater of his best efforts, Mr. McCall's attention was not confined to this field. He was in the forefront in all lines of endeavor. With the Breedens he introduced the intensive system of farming which has made his county so productive. His information upon agriculture was extensive and exact. He understood the elements of the soil, drainage and fertilizing, and the best methods of cultivation. Further, he was able to apply his knowledge and transmute it into practical results. The value of lands soon doubled under his treatment.

The last act of his life was to attend a boll weevil convention at Shreveport, Louisiana. He was vice-president of the Bank of Marlboro at Bennettsville from its organization to the day of his death; he was also president of the Marlboro Cotton Oil company of the same place for several years, and under his management the latter company paid thirty-eight per cent dividend annually.

Mr. McCall was a lifelong and consistent Democrat. In politics, he achieved success hardly second to that attained by him in business. When, in 1876, his state resolved to throw off the odious rule of the carpetbagger it chose the gallant soldier, General Wade Hampton, as its candidate for governor. Marlboro county, after carefully studying the situation, selected as its political leader—the county chairman of the Democratic party—the man who had so distinguished himself in business, Charles S. McCall. The same skill, industry and organizing capacity which he had put into his business he now put into the political campaign. His county was, ordinarily, strongly Republican, and General Hampton had abandoned it as lost; but he reckoned without his lieutenant; when the votes were counted Marlboro was found to have gone Democratic by four hundred.

The following year, 1877, Mr. McCall was elected to the state senate to fill an unexpired term; and, for four successive terms, upon the expiration of which he declined further service, he was chosen to this important office. In 1902, after a voluntary retirement of twelve years, he was again elected by a large majority to the state senate.

As a senator, Mr. McCall was a worker, not a talker. His public services were most faithfully rendered. During the whole period of his senatorial life he never missed a roll call unless engaged in committee work. The senate journals show that his every vote was in the best interest of the public. His information was wide, his judgment excellent, and his sympathies, with the well being of the people.

From 1880 to 1888 Mr. McCall was a member of the Democratic state executive committee, and in 1880 he was a delegate to the National convention of his party. He was made mayor of the town of Bennettsville in 1889, and held that office by successive elections for a period of twelve years.

Mr. McCall was not a church member. His leanings, however, were toward the Presbyterian faith. He was a bountiful

giver to churches, distributing his bounty impartially among all, white and black, in his county. Clergymen freely and frequently advised with him. He was a long time member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Royal Arch Masons. In these orders he held the highest offices, being past master of Masons and grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. McCall died December 31, 1904, of grippe. His funeral was the largest and most imposing ever held in his section, the attendance numbering thousands. The lieutenant-governor appointed five senators to attend the funeral. The services were conducted by the clergy and the Masonic order. Mr. McCall left property valued at $600,000.

He was, in business, a fair and honorable competitor; he was a loyal friend, and a man of large charities. He left $5,000 to the Thornwell orphanage, and other sums to other worthy causes. He never married; but he was devoted to his parents, brothers, and sisters, spending his Sundays with the former and educating the latter and their children.

ELLIOTT CRAYTON McCANTS

McCANTS, E. CRAYTON, teacher and writer, was born near Ninety-Six, Abbeville county (now Greenwood), South Carolina, September 2, 1865. His parents were Nathaniel S. and Ettie E. Poole McCants. His father was a physician, and a surgeon in the Confederate States army. He was a very indulgent father; a big, bluff, red-haired man who had lost an eye. He died at the age of forty, when his son Elliott was but eight years old.

The family immigrated originally from Scotland to the north of Ireland, where some of them are still people of consequence; thence, some seemed to have gone to Virginia and, from there, to South Carolina, near Charleston. The grandfather of Elliott McCants came to Abbeville district with his step-father, Peter Marion. The settlement near Charleston was made prior to the Revolution. A Revolutionary cavalry skirmish was called by General Francis Marion the battle of McCants's avenue.

As a boy, Elliott McCants was small for his age, but hardy. There was in his father's house a large assortment of old, "before-the-war" books, and from these the boy read a great deal. He liked to ride, fish and shoot. His early life was passed on the farm, about a mile from the village of Ninety-Six. Here he did the ordinary farm work of a middle-class boy. Some of this work was hard and hot, but he is honestly sorry for the lad who misses the opportunity to go to mill, drive up the cows, and "break" the colts.

The influence of his mother was particularly strong on both his moral and spiritual life. She was an educated woman, and gave to her son a decided impetus toward intellectual acquirements. When other means failed, she resorted with effect to a peach-tree switch. His grandmother was also an influential member of the family. She required the boy to read a chapter in the Bible each day; and, although this exercise was distasteful to him then, it has proved invaluable to him since.

Education came to Elliott McCants only with difficulty. His mother was a widow and was unable to pay the expenses of a col-

legiate education for her son. By a competitive examination, however, he won a Citadel scholarship.

He attended the Ninety-Six high school and, afterwards, the South Carolina Military academy. From this institution he was graduated in 1886, with the degree of B. S. This work he has supplemented with studies pursued from time to time in various summer schools, but has taken no higher degree.

Mr. McCants, in the fall of 1886, began to teach in Abbeville, South Carolina. From 1887 to 1888 he was instructor in military tactics in the Greenwood, South Carolina, Male high school. During 1888 and 1889 he engaged in farming near Ninety-Six. In 1889-1890 he was instructor in the Panola high school of Sardis, Mississippi. During 1890-1891 he was principal of the Female seminary in Arcadia, Louisiana. From 1891 to 1893 he was principal of the normal school at Stuart, Virginia. From 1893 to 1895 he was professor of pure mathematics in Danville college for young ladies, at Danville, Virginia. During 1895-1896 he was principal of the seminary school at McEwen, Tennessee. From 1896 to 1898 he was principal of the graded schools in Augusta, Arkansas. From 1898 to 1900 he was principal of the graded schools in Blackville, South Carolina; from 1900 to 1905, instructor in mathematics in the city high schools of Anderson, South Carolina; and since June, 1907, he has been superintendent of the Anderson city schools. He is now recording secretary of the South Carolina State Teachers' association. He has participated in summer school work as follows: Summer, 1899, instructor in mathematics in county summer schools of Greenwood and Saluda; summer of 1900, principal county summer schools, Newberry and Saluda; summers, 1901-1902 and 1904, principal county summer school, Saluda.

In the Spanish-American war Professor McCants offered his services to Governor Ellerbe. Nothing, however, came of this. Being at that time a resident of Arkansas, he next, by order of Governor Jones, began raising Company A of the Third Arkansas infantry; the war, however, closed and the regiment was not mustered in.

Professor McCants is the author of a considerable number of short stories which, in the last half dozen years, have appeared in the New York "Independent," New York "Evening Post,"

"McClure's Magazine," the "National Magazine," "Everybody's Magazine" and other standard periodicals. He is author of "In the Red Hills," a novel dealing with Southern life and the economic and social conditions following the war and the accompanying gradual reorganization of society; and of "One of the Grayjackets," published in 1909.

Professor McCants is a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity, and he is a Mason. In politics he is a Democrat. In religion, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. For amusement and recreation, he played baseball and hunted, when a boy; now he goes fishing.

As to successes and failures he says modestly: "I have failed in many things—indeed, I do not claim to be, in any sense, a 'successful' man. The courage to keep trying, a toughness of mental fiber that forbids sulking under defeat, are, I think, the principal things that have kept me going."

On September 19, 1889, Professor McCants married Miss Tressa Lipscomb. They have had six children, all of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is Anderson, South Carolina.

HENRY E. McCONNELL

McCONNELL, HENRY E., M. D., a practicing physician of prominence in Chester, South Carolina, was born September 10, 1866, at McConnellsville, York county, South Carolina. The name of his birthplace commemorates the residence of his family, and the influence of his father and his kinspeople in that part of the state. He attended the common school of his native town, and later, completed the course at the high school of McConnellsville.

In 1888, having decided to fit himself for the practice of medicine, he became a student at the South Carolina Medical college. For the next two years he studied medicine at the medical school of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore; and he was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1890.

Before this, he had spent four years in business life in a general mercantile store; and the experience which he there acquired has been of value to him in his intercourse with men and in the formation of those business habits which are of value to the professional man, whatever line of life he pursues.

In 1890, he began the practice of his profession at King's Mountain, North Carolina. After a short residence there he returned to McConnellsville, remaining there for four years. He then established himself in the practice of his profession at Chester, South Carolina.

On December 20, 1898, Dr. McConnell married Miss Mamie Russell Bailey.

For several years, Dr. McConnell has been county physician for York county. He is a member of the board of health of Chester; and not only in the matters of hygiene and health regulations, but in all affairs which concern the public welfare of his fellow townsmen, Dr. McConnell has shown himself to be a public spirited citizen as well as a successful physician.

THOMAS MAXWELL McCONNELL

McCONNELL, REV. THOMAS MAXWELL, D. D., since 1907 pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Morristown, Tennessee, author of several books and tracts, and of numerous articles published in magazines and religious papers, is a Virginian by birth, although for many years he was identified with South Carolina. He was born in Washington county, Virginia, July 13, 1851.

His father, William King McConnell, was a farmer whose ancestors came from the North of Ireland and settled first in Pennsylvania and afterwards in Virginia. His mother, Mrs. Esther (Maxwell) McConnell, was charged with his bringing up and the guidance of his education, his father having died when he was but an infant. To the influence of his mother on his intellectual, moral, and spiritual life, Dr. McConnell feels himself most deeply indebted.

He was not strong in his boyhood, but he did some work on the farm. Making the best of his opportunities at the country school near his home, he prepared himself for admission to King college at Bristol, Virginia, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1871. From 1872 to 1875 he studied in the Theological seminaries at Columbia, South Carolina, and at Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, and he was graduated from the last named institution April 14, 1875.

The active work of the pastorate began for him with his appointment as minister of the Presbyterian church in McMinnville, Tennessee. He had been licensed to preach by the Abingdon presbytery, April 21, 1875; and he was ordained by the Nashville presbytery, June 29, 1875. He served as pastor at McMinnville and Nashville, Tennessee, and Wytheville, Virginia; and for ten years he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Greenville, South Carolina. He then passed something over two years in Gainesville, Florida. Returning to South Carolina, in January, 1905, he became pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Camden where he remained until October, 1907, when he became pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Morristown, Tennessee, with which church he still (1909) remains.

He married Annie Wallace, second daughter of Judge J. G. Wallace, of Franklin, Tennessee, on October 1, 1879. Their only child was not spared to them for many years.

While he has been busily engaged since his ordination with the regular duties of a pastorate, Dr. McConnell has found time to write and publish several books: "A Week with Jesus," and "Day Dawn of Christianity," both published by the Methodist Publishing house of Nashville, Tennessee, the first in 1886, the second in 1888; "Eve and Her Daughters," by the Presbyterian Board of Publication of Philadelphia (1900); and a number of tracts, with many articles in magazines and religious periodicals.

In 1891, in recognition of his efficient work as preacher, pastor and writer, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the Presbyterian college of South Carolina.

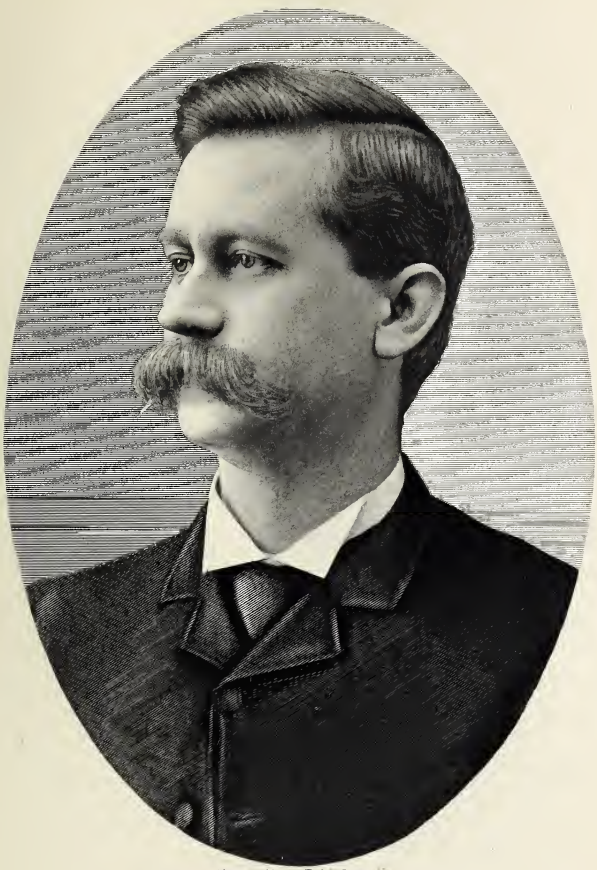
THOMAS JEFFERSON McCRARY

McCRARY, THOMAS JEFFERSON, manufacturer and banker, was born in Laurens county, South Carolina, February 26, 1852, the son of Edwin and Maria Anderson (Blakely) McCrary. He died at Newberry, South Carolina, August 30, 1905.

His father was a farmer of moderate means; and in a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, Thomas Jefferson was the sixth child. The ravages of the War between the States made it impossible for his father to give to him greater advantages than those afforded by the country schools of the neighborhood; but of them the boy made good use. When but thirteen he entered the store of S. J. Craig, at Clinton, South Carolina, as a clerk; and early in his career he exhibited in all he undertook that earnestness of purpose and energy in execution which characterized his work in later years.

In 1871, he removed to Newberry and obtained a position with William T. Tarrant, with whom he remained for several years. From that position he was promoted, in 1880, to be bookkeeper of the National Bank of Newberry, South Carolina, and in 1884 he was made assistant cashier. He remained in the employ of the bank for twelve years. In 1892, upon the death of Mr. Henry C. Robertson, he was elected to succeed him as treasurer and general manager of the Newberry Cotton mills, of which Mr. Robert L. McCaughrin was then president. In 1899, upon the death of Mr. James N. Martin, who had succeeded Mr. McCaughrin, Mr. McCrary was unanimously elected by the directors, president and treasurer of the mills. Under his management these mills were remarkably successful, and he gained the full confidence of both stockholders and employees.

While never an aspirant for political honors, he always exerted a strong influence on public opinion. He was active in the Wade Hampton campaign of 1876, and he exerted a strong though conservative influence and showed a most helpful public spirit in all that pertained to the welfare of the community in which he lived.



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T. J. McCrary.

By early training and by definite choice, Mr. McCrary was connected with the Presbyterian church, to which his ancestors for generations had belonged. He was a prominent member of the Aveleigh Presbyterian church for many years before his death; and he was chairman of its board of deacons. His interest in all that concerned the church is affectionately remembered by many who had felt his kindness. He was a member of Newberry lodge of Knights of Honor. He was a Knight of Pythias.

No man stood higher in the esteem and affection of his city and county than did Thomas J. McCrary. He was a man of domestic tastes, affectionate and kindly disposition, a lover of young people and children, and a genial companion. Yet in his business he was prompt and exact, himself setting an example of the business habits which he expected to see in others. Although he started in life with limited opportunities to acquire an education, he became a persistent reader of good literature, and developed a well-stored, well-informed mind. His public spirited devotion to duty, his energy and industry in business, and his upright character have proved that his ideas of life were worthy of imitation.

On November 14, 1878, Mr. McCrary married Miss Clara Johnstone, daughter of the late Chancellor Job Johnstone, of Newberry, South Carolina, who survives him.

NEWTON ALEXANDER McCULLY

McCULLY, NEWTON ALEXANDER, now of San Francisco, California, since 1905 lieutenant-commander in the United States navy, and for twenty-four years engaged in the naval service, in 1904 and 1905 naval attaché with the Russian forces in the East during the Russian-Japanese war, was born at Anderson, South Carolina, on the 8th of June, 1867. His parents were Newton Alexander McCully and Caroline Fretwell McCully, his wife. On his father's side, his great-grandfather, Stephen McCully, came from Ireland to South Carolina, in 1818. His earliest known ancestor in America on his mother's side was Thomas Russell, a lieutenant in the Continental army from 1775 to 1783.

His early life was passed in a village. He had excellent health, and was equally fond of his books and of the out-of-door sports which interest healthy boys. He was not trained to any form of manual labor in his boyhood, but had good opportunities at school. Appointed to the United States Naval academy, at Annapolis, he studied there from 1883 to 1887, and was graduated with credit, in June, 1887. Books connected with the many forms of professional study which the naval officer of these late years must master, have always been his favorite lines of study.

In the United States navy as ensign, in July, 1889, he began his professional service, always inclined to that line of life by a strong predilection for the sea. In March, 1897, he became junior lieutenant. In April, 1899, he was promoted lieutenant. In April, 1905, he was promoted lieutenant-commander, which rank he now (1909) holds.

His twenty-six years of naval service have been for the most part routine service, except for the detail as naval attaché to observe the Russian-Japanese war, in 1904 and 1905. He has seen water service in Cuba, the Philippines and at Samoa.

Lieutenant-Commander McCully is a member of the Army and Navy club, of Washington, and of the University club, of New York. He has kept himself in good physical condition by a life-long healthful interest in out-of-door sports, as well as by

the duties of his profession. His advice to the young men of South Carolina who wish to succeed in life is brief and pointed: "Learn as much as possible through actual experience."

The present address of Lieutenant-Commander McCully, United States navy, is U. S. S. California, care Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

JAMES EDWIN McDONALD

McDONALD, JAMES EDWIN, lawyer, formerly president of the South Carolina Bar association, was born near Richburg, Chester county, South Carolina, on the 15th of December, 1856. His father, Rev. Laughlin McDonald, was a minister of the Gospel, of the Associate Reform Presbyterian church—a man of notably fine personal appearance, genial disposition and consecrated character. His mother was Malissa Lucinda (Stinson) McDonald, daughter of Daniel G. (Stinson or Stevenson). His father's family were of Scotch descent, and came to North Carolina or Georgia, in 1760. His mother's family, on paternal side, were of Irish descent.

In his boyhood, he was not robust; but while he assiduously attended the country schools near his home, he was fond of outdoor sports, such as hunting and fishing. In his fourteenth and fifteenth years, he worked on his father's farm; and by this combination of work and sport he gained physical strength. Entering Erskine college in Abbeville county he was graduated with the degree of A. B. on the 4th of July, 1877. His own inclination and personal preference led him toward the study of law; and the biographies of eminent lawyers and statesmen read in his boyhood confirmed him in this choice of a profession. There was at that time no law school in South Carolina and Mr. McDonald read law in the offices of McCants and Douglass from January, 1878, to the 16th of January, 1880, when he was admitted to the bar.

He at once began the practice of the profession in which he has been constantly engaged and with increasing reputation and influence, until the present time. Establishing himself at Winnsboro, he soon became attorney of the Winnsboro Granite company. He has for some years been attorney for the Southern Power company. He is also assistant counsel for the Southern railway; and beside his general practice, he has been retained by many other corporations at different times. From 1884 to November, 1892, he was circuit solicitor. He has frequently been appointed special judge to hold regular and special terms of court, where the illness

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Very Truly Yours,

J. E. McDonald.

of a circuit judge or a congested docket rendered necessary a special appointment.

In 1894 he was elected mayor of Winnsboro. He is county chairman of the Democratic party in Fairfield county, South Carolina.

On the 12th of October, 1882, Mr. McDonald married Miss Lillie M. Elliott. They had six children, five of whom are living in 1909.

Mr. McDonald is a member of the Associate Reform church and has for years been an elder in that church. He is identified with the Omar Temple A. A. O. N., Mystic Shrine. He is a Knight Templar. He is a Mason, and a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the Commercial club of Winnsboro.

To the young people of his state who wish to attain success in life, Mr. McDonald offers these suggestions:

"I urge the great importance of the systematic study of the best books. Always speak the truth and deal honestly with all men. Cultivate habits of cheerfulness and of sobriety. Study the lives of the best men and women of our country. Have faith in God and believe in yourself."

His address is Winnsboro, South Carolina.

SAMUEL HODGES McGHEE

McGHEE, SAMUEL HODGES, son of W. Z. McGhee and Sophronia R. Hodges McGhee, was born at Cokesbury, Abbeville county, South Carolina, October 16, 1873. His father was a merchant, noted for foresight in business, kindness and keen sense of honor. He was a delegate to the national convention of the Democratic party in 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland for president.

The earliest known paternal ancestor of the family in America, Zach McGhee, immigrated from Ireland; he settled first in North Carolina, fought in the war for American independence, and then settled in Abbeville county, South Carolina. The earliest known maternal ancestor in America came from England, settling first in Virginia, and, later, removing to Cokesbury.

In the early training of Samuel McGhee home influence was most potent, his mother affecting, profoundly and in all ways, the development of his character; private study also proved an important factor; school, in turn, played its part, and contact with men sharpened his desire for a broader outlook and a completer life.

His father, W. Z. McGhee, a short time before he died, encountered business reverses which cramped the means of the family and rendered difficult the attainment of a college education by the son. Samuel suceeded, however, in attending the Cokesbury Conference school, Greenwood high school and Wofford college, from which, in 1895, he was graduated with the degree of A. B. By special work he earned from Wofford college, in 1896, the degree of A. M. In 1895, he began school teaching in Marion county, South Carolina. This he continued until 1899, when he became editor of the "Greenwood Index," remaining in this work until 1902. In 1898 he was admitted to the bar; in 1902 he began the practice of law, which he has since continued. In 1903 he was elected president of the First National bank of Greenwood, the bank having been organized at that date. Mr. McGhee was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1900 and 1904. He is a Knight of Pythias and a Mason, having progressed in the latter order to the rank of Shriner.

In politics Mr. McGhee is a gold Democrat; this position he regards as the historic one of the Democratic party, though he has always supported the nominees of the party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. To young Americans he commends absolute sobriety, strict attention to duty, economy in public affairs and impartiality, but consideration for all.

Relative to matters of public interest and public policy in South Carolina, Mr. McGhee says: "The maintenance of law and order and the problem of equitable taxation appeal to me more strongly than any other question before the people of South Carolina. Growing out of frauds in taxation is public graft and the general lowering of ethical standards. The loose administration of justice debases our whole civilization and makes our state less desirable for investors, for it is less desirable for homes. A strict enforcement of all laws will do more to enrich our state, perhaps, than all other agencies combined."

In 1906 Mr. McGhee married Miss Laurie Harrall of Bennettsville, South Carolina.

His address is Greenwood, Greenwood county, South Carolina.

JAMES HIGGINS McINTOSH

McINTOSH, JAMES HIGGINS, physician and surgeon, and banker, was born in Newberry, Newberry county, South Carolina, October 3, 1866. His parents were James and Frances C. McIntosh. For a long time his father was a physician, but some years ago he retired from practice and became president of the Newberry Savings bank. His marked characteristics are decision and uncompromising adherence to principle. The paternal ancestors came to this country from Scotland. Their descendants are the McIntoshes and Greggs of Darlington county, South Carolina. The maternal ancestors came from Scotland and Ireland and from them descended the Caldwells and Higginses of Newberry county, South Carolina.

In early youth James McIntosh was in delicate health. His special tastes were centered in reading, which took a very wide range. He lived in the village of Newberry and when not in school he performed various kinds of farm work, and cared for the live stock. His father required his boys to work in order to keep them "out of mischief," and the subject of this sketch believes this work was of great benefit to him, in that it improved his health and also kept him from forming the habits of smoking and drinking. There were no special difficulties in the way of his acquiring an education. He attended the Newberry Male academy and then entered Newberry college, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1884. He took the professional course of study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1886-1888, and in the year last named was graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. He took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins university 1884-86, studying chemistry, physiology, biology, etc., being what was then known as the preliminary medical course. The Johns Hopkins Medical school had not then been established.

The active work of life was commenced in New York city in 1888 as resident on staff of Bellevue hospital. For a short time in 1890, he was resident physician to the midwifery dispensary. In the year last named he removed to Newberry, South Carolina,

where he engaged in the practice of medicine. After remaining here ten years he removed to Columbia, South Carolina, where he is still in active practice. In 1900 he became visiting surgeon on the staff of Columbia hospital, at Columbia; and in 1904 he became medical referee for South Carolina, for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, a position which he still retains. At this writing he is president of the Columbia Medical society and has been vice-president of the South Carolina State Medical association.

In the choice of a profession he was free to follow his own inclination. In estimating the relative strength of various influences which have helped him in his work he mentions that of home as first, his mother, especially, having exerted a strong influence on his intellectual and moral life; and second he places contact and rivalry with men in active life. His principal relaxation is found in reading. He is a member of the following named fraternities and societies: Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Chi chapter, 1884; the Columbia Medical society, the South Carolina State Medical association, the American Medical association, and the society of the Alumni of Bellevue hospital. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never followed the majority of the party in its course favoring free silver coinage. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

He was married November 2, 1892, to Frances Nance Baxter. Of their seven children five are now living.

The address of Dr. McIntosh is Number 1319 Blanding street, Columbia, South Carolina.

EVANDER RODERICK McIVER

McIVER, EVANDER RODERICK, of Charleston, South Carolina, farmer, president of the State Fair association, for two years a representative of his county in the state legislature, a captain of the Charleston guards, aide on Governor Hampton's staff, and state treasurer of South Carolina, was born at Tuskegee, Macon county, Alabama, on the 23d of October, 1843. His father, William Cowan McIver, was a lawyer. His mother was Mrs. Louisa Penn (Grigg) McIver of Milledgeville, Georgia. The earliest known ancestor of the family in America was Roderick McIver, who came to America from Scotland, soon after the battle of Culloden.

His early life was passed in a village. He had attended the village schools near his home and was a student at the Citadel, at Charleston, South Carolina, when the War between the States broke out. Leaving the Citadel with the class of 1862, he enlisted as a private in the ranks of the Confederate army, and served from 1862 to 1865.

In 1872, he established himself as a farmer, in Darlington county, South Carolina, drawn to this occupation by his love of the country and of agriculture. He soon became prominently identified with all the efforts made by the people of South Carolina to improve the agricultural methods of the South, and as president of the Darlington Agricultural society, and later as president of the State Fair association, he was for years actively interested in the successive efforts to improve the crops, the stock, and the agricultural life of his adopted state, South Carolina. Chosen by the people of his county to represent them in the state legislature, he served for two terms, from 1882 to 1886. In 1889, Governor Richardson appointed Mr. McIver state treasurer, to fill the place of G. S. Bamberg, who had died while in office.

He served as captain of the Darlington guards for some years. Governor Wade Hampton appointed him aid on his staff, with the rank of colonel; and that honored leader of South Carolinians in the War between the States and in the years which followed reconstruction, said of Mr. McIver: "He was true to his state and to his country, during the war and since the war."

In his political life, he was identified with the Democratic party.

His religious convictions led to close association with the Presbyterian Church, South, although he was not a communicant of that church.

On the 28th of December, 1870, Colonel McIver married Miss Mary Erwin. They had ten children.

His favorite forms of amusement and exercise were reading and hunting. During the twenty years from 1872, when he settled in Darlington county to identify himself with the farming interests of the county, and until his death, on the 13th of September, 1904, he was justly regarded by the residents of his county as a leading man in all that promoted the agricultural interests and the public welfare of his county and his state.

PETER ALEXANDER McKELLAR

McKELLAR, PETER ALEXANDER, wholesale merchant, of Bennettsville, Marlboro county, South Carolina, was born in Marion county, on the 3d of May, 1873. His father, James McKellar, was a farmer and miller, of Scotch descent, as was also his mother, Mrs. Flora Katherine (McEachem) McKellar. The ancestors of the family on both sides came from Scotland and settled in the Carolinas before the Revolution. Mr. McKellar claims as his great-grandmother on his mother's side, Flora McDonald, of Scotland, whose historical rescue of Prince Charles Stuart is recounted in Wheeler's History of North Carolina, for Cumberland county, as the achievement of an ancestor of the branch of the family which had settled at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

His mother died when he was but eight days old, but care of the little boy was assumed by wise friends who early gave him a training which he feels has been of the greatest benefit to him in later life. Until he was fifteen, his life was passed in the country. He learned farm work in his boyhood, plowing and hoeing cotton, etc. He attributes his success in business to the habits of industry and economy which were thus inculcated in his youth. He attended some of the country schools within reach of his early home, but never had an opportunity for an extended course of study, either at preparatory schools or at college.

At the age of fifteen, he took the position of clerk in a store at Bennettsville, South Carolina. He is fond of relating the fact, as illustrating his early determination to acquire and save enough money to become independent and undertake business for himself, that when "he was but ten years old, he planted cotton in the jam of the fence and worked it with a hoe; and selling this personally-grown crop, he bought his own clothes from the proceeds."

He gradually made his way from the position of clerk to the head of a retail business which he himself conducted for several years; and he has been for some years the head of the wholesale firm which does business in his name.

On the 15th of November, 1893, he married Miss Annie Titer McKellar. Of their six children, five are now (1909) living.

He is identified by religious conviction with the Presbyterian Church, South. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. To the younger men of his state who are aiming at success in life, he commends first of all "strict honesty, and then the habit of finishing thoroughly and successfully whatever one undertakes,—one thing at a time. More men fail from undertaking many things, which they leave half done, than from concentrating too strongly upon one line of effort."

ANTHONY FOSTER McKISSICK

McKISSICK, ANTHONY FOSTER, president of the Grendel Cotton mills, of Greenwood, South Carolina, was born in Union county, in that state, on June 10, 1869. His father, Isaac G. McKissick, was a prominent and successful lawyer, who during his career held the office of county clerk of court, and was a member of the state legislature. He was a man of marked devotion to his family and was characterized by his rugged honesty, stern fidelity to duty and gentle, winning humor. His mother, who was Miss Sarah Foster, was a woman of rare charm of character, and her influence for good on the life of her son was strong and permanent. Earlier ancestors have been distinguished in peace, and some of them in war; among them being such men as Captain Anthony Foster who served in the Mexican war and Colonel B. B. Foster of the Confederate States army.

The childhood and youth of Anthony McKissick were passed in the village of Union. He was well and strong and when not in school he indulged freely in outdoor sports and games. He studied at the Male academy at Union, and from there went to South Carolina college, at Columbia, where he was graduated in June, 1889, with the degrees of B. S. and A. M. He afterward took a post-graduate course at Cornell university, where in 1895 he took the degree of M. M. E. Led chiefly by his personal predilections he entered business life, in July, 1889, as superintendent of the electric lighting plant at Columbia, South Carolina, which position he held for over a year, resigning it to take the chair of electrical engineering at Alabama Polytechnic institute, Auburn, Alabama, where he remained until 1899. In the latter year he became mechanical and electrical engineer for the Pelzer Manufacturing company, of Pelzer, South Carolina, a position which he held until 1902, when he became president and treasurer of the Grendel Cotton mills, at Greenwood. He is also vice-president and treasurer of the Ninety-Six Cotton mill at Ninety-Six, South Carolina, having been elected to that position in 1904.

He is a member of the water and light commission of the town of Greenwood, and in caring for the public welfare in the important matters thus committed in part to his charge he has exhibited the same zeal, energy and fidelity which have marked his attention to his own affairs, and which have brought him success and prominence.

On December 17, 1891, he married Miss Margaret Adger Smyth. They have had four children, one of whom is now living.

The success in life of Mr. McKissick may be attributed in greatest measure to the high ideals and lofty principles of duty and integrity implanted in him by the influence of his early home life and the teachings and examples of his excellent parents. He is a member of the Baptist church. In politics has been identified with the Democratic party. He is prominent in local Masonic circles and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. Always fond of outdoor sports, having been an athlete and football player in his more youthful days, he still prefers to take his relaxation in the open air and is especially devoted to fishing and hunting.

Perhaps the secret of real success in life cannot be better embodied in concise form than it is in the words he has chosen for his motto: "Fear God and work."

ISAAC GOING McKISSICK

McKISSICK, ISAAC GOING, was born in Union county, South Carolina, December 16, 1825. He was the son of Joseph and Rhoda McKissick. His father was a farmer, who was devoted to his home and private duties. When Isaac was but seven or eight years old the father died, leaving a widow, five sons and one daughter.

Mr. McKissick was of Scotch-Irish stock, his ancestors having lived near the border between Scotland and Ireland. His early life was passed in the country on the farm, where he was inured to toil. He attended the "old field" school for a short time, but his school days would number less than twelve months all told. A large part of his education was obtained by studying at night by the light of a pine knot.

Mr. McKissick's active life-work began when, at the age of twenty-five, he was elected clerk of the court of Union district over one of the most influential men in that section, Mr. William J. Keenan. His election at that age was a high compliment to his native ability and worth. When the time came to take the oath of office and assume his duties, all teams on his mother's plantation were so busily engaged in gathering the crop that he walked from her home to Union court-house, a distance of twelve miles. From that time until the war began, he held the office of clerk of the court. Judge Wardlaw once pronounced him the best clerk of the court he had ever seen.

Colonel McKissick espoused the cause of secession with all the fervor of his warm nature. He made speeches throughout the upper section of South Carolina, and until his dying day believed in state rights. During his term of office as clerk of the court he was successively elected lieutenant-colonel, and afterward brigadier-general of the state militia. When the war came on he organized a company which was known as the "McKissick Rangers," and which was sent to Charleston, where there were other companies in the Holcombe legion under the command, at that time, of Colonel P. F. Stevens, now bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church. This command was named after Governor Pickens's wife, Lucy Holcombe. While Colonel McKissick was

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Yours truly
J. McKissick

serving on Governor Pickens's plantation, which was then fortified, Governor Pickens, his staff and Mrs. Pickens visited the legion and presented it with a flag, saying: "Soldiers, this flag represents one dear to our hearts; never let it trail." The legion was afterward transferred to Virginia, with headquarters near Williamsburg. It was here that the McKissick Rangers achieved, perhaps, their greatest victory during the war. It was here, too, that Colonel McKissick, on September 9, 1862, led a charge that would have reflected credit upon any of the great soldiers of history, routing the enemy and putting them to flight with a force but one-third as great as their own. At Cold Harbor, Virginia, May 31, 1864, he was shot down while, at the head of his command, leading a charge against the Federal line of infantry entrenched and supported by sharpshooters behind trees. From this wound Colonel McKissick never fully recovered.

Afterwards the Holcombe legion was disbanded, and the McKissick Rangers were transferred to the Seventh South Carolina cavalry, of which Alexander C. Haskell was colonel and I. G. McKissick lieutenant-colonel. At Old Church, near Cold Harbor, this regiment, commanded by General M. C. Butler, fought one of its hardest battles. Colonel McKissick was severely wounded, and, while being taken from the field, lost his sword, —a fact he always regretted. After lying in the hospital at Richmond a long time, he went home, and, while recuperating, was elected to the legislature, where he served until his wound was healed, when he returned to the front. Although on furlough, he was present at the surrender. He wanted to fight his way out with some of Gary's brigade; but, on account of his condition, his soldiers would not allow him to do so.

After the war, Colonel McKissick took up the study of law in the office of Honorable A. W. Thompson. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar in a very large class, among whom were Judge VanWyck, of Brooklyn, New York; Honorable Robert Aldrich, of Barnwell, and many other prominent men who have made their impress on the history of their country.

About 1870, Colonel McKissick formed a law partnership with General William H. Wallace, which lasted until 1877, when General Wallace was elevated to the bench. In 1870, Colonel McKissick was nominated for congress by the Democrats, and was elected by a large majority, although his opponent, A. S.

Wallace, of York, was counted in by the Republicans after a long and tedious contest in Washington. In 1876, Colonel McKissick did valiant work for the cause of Hampton and of every honest Carolinian. He worked day and night, making speeches everywhere. None rejoiced more than he at the success of the Democratic party. He was elected to the legislature at the head of the ticket, and was successively reëlected until 1890, when he refused to stand again for this office. Colonel McKissick's services in the legislature are well known to the people of South Carolina. When Judge Wallace was elevated to the bench, Colonel McKissick formed a partnership with J. H. Rion, which lasted until the death of the latter. He was then associated with J. S. R. Thompson; and, later, with Judge Cothran, which connection lasted until his death.

In 1866, Colonel McKissick was married to Miss Sallie Foster, daughter of Colonel B. B. Foster, of Glenn Springs, Spartanburg county.

Colonel McKissick was highly esteemed by hundreds of people in all parts of the state. He was generous, large-hearted, full of love for his neighbor, kind to every one, a genial companion, a helpful friend in time of need, without bitterness, with strong faith in the people, a lover of his country, his church and his God. He was plain and simple in his manner and tastes—a true type of the American citizen.

On every occasion Colonel McKissick was sustained by a manly courage that never quailed in the presence of opposition, however imposing. He was marked by an independence of soul which had no scorn for the lowly nor cringing adulation for the exalted; by a sterling integrity which was beyond the reach of temptation; and which, at the close of his public service, left no blot or stain on his record.

Colonel McKissick died at his home in Union county, on June 8, 1896.

Yours Truly
Thos G Woland

THOMAS GORDON McLEOD

McLEOD, THOMAS GORDON, of Bishopville, Lee county, South Carolina, lawyer, president of several important corporations, bank director, from 1901 to 1902 member of the South Carolina house of representatives, from 1902 to 1906, state senator from Lee county, and now (1909) serving his second term of two years as lieutenant-governor of the state of South Carolina, was born at Lynchburg, Sumter county, South Carolina, on the 17th of December, 1868.

His father, William James McLeod, of Scotch descent and bearing an honored Scotch name, is directly descended from David McLeod, a Scotch immigrant to the Carolinas just prior to the Revolution. He was a merchant and farmer who held no civil office but served as a captain of Company E, Sixth South Carolina regiment, throughout the War between the States. He had many of the best characteristics of his Scotch ancestry; and he is described as "brawny, energetic, firm and uncompromising in matters of principle, a man of stern character, but fair and just; rigid in discipline, but impartial." He married Miss Amanda Rogers, who was a daughter of William Rogers of New England Puritan stock, who came to the Carolinas from Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1835. Lieutenant-Governor McLeod writes: "My parents were both devoted Christians and the home influences were of the best. My mother died when I was but ten years of age; but her place was taken by my stepmother, and to her training and influence I am as much indebted for whatever success I have attained, as I am to any other influence in my life. My early experience in my father's country store brought me in contact with all classes of people; and the knowledge there gained of human nature, and the friendly dealing with people of all kinds and classes, appear to have been to me the most useful part of my life training and the foundation certainly of whatever success I have attained in public life."

His boyhood was passed in the village of Lynchburg, his health was always good, his physical development was robust and his strength and spirits vigorous. He knew the amusements which were usual to country boys in South Carolina in the decade

after the war. Even in very early years he was taught to do "his own share of the work around home"; and for two or three years before he left home for college, he worked in the field, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of farm life, planting, and the management of labor, which has been of value to him throughout his life.

Prepared for college at private schools which were maintained by the efforts of his father and others in the neighborhood, he entered Wofford college and was graduated, A. B., in 1892. He took a summer course in law at the University of Virginia. He was led to the choice of the law as his profession because of his fondness for debate and his active interest, even in boyhood and early youth, in the political measures and the political views of his state and of the country at large. Before he entered college and after he left the preparatory school he was engaged for three years as a clerk in his father's store. After graduation, in 1892, he taught for one year at Bethel academy and for a second year at Line academy.

He was admitted to the bar in 1896, but on account of the failure of his father's health and subsequent death returned to his home and took charge of the business affairs of the family, where he remained until 1903, when he moved to Bishopville and began the practice of law, upon the establishment of Lee county. In addition to his duties as a practicing lawyer, he has taken an active interest in all that concerns the development of the resources and the business interests of his county and state. He is president of the W. J. McLeod company and of the Stuckey-Woodward company, attorney for several mercantile firms, and a director in and attorney for the Bank of Bishopville.

In 1901, he was elected a member of the South Carolina house of representatives from Sumter county. In 1902 he was chosen first senator from Lee county; and in the campaigns of 1906 and 1908 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, without opposition. He was also elected by the State Democratic convention one of the delegates to the National Democratic convention which nominated Alton B. Parker for president.

Mr. McLeod is a Democrat and has been unswerving in his allegiance to the party, its measures and its nominees. In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is a Knight

of Pythias. He is a Mason and a Woodman. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and he honors the Christian character of his parents.

On the 31st of December, 1902, Senator McLeod married Miss Elizabeth Alford, daughter of W. McD. and Sarah E. Alford, of Marion county, South Carolina. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1909.

In the heredity and the life record of Lieutenant-Governor McLeod it is interesting to trace the influence of Scotch ancestors through his father, and of the "New England conscience" and the high idealism and practical efficiency of the Puritan forefathers from whom his mother is descended. And while he does not offer in his own words any form of advice to the young men of his state who wish to attain success, they cannot read the tribute which in this sketch he pays to the memory and the influence of his Christian parents, without discovering the secret of the truest success in life.

ROBERT MACFARLAN

MACFARLAN, ROBERT, of Darlington, South Carolina, attorney at law, was born at Cheraw, Chesterfield county, South Carolina, on the 25th of July, 1862. His father, Allan Macfarlan, a lawyer, planter, railroad president, and a member of the state legislature of South Carolina, was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland. He came to South Carolina in early manhood; and his business ability, integrity, liberality and public spirit gave him much influence in the state. He married Miss Julia Gamble, daughter of John G. Gamble. Through her, Mr. Macfarlan is related to Governor Greenup of Kentucky, and to the families of Wirts, Carrington, Cabell, and Howard and Hunter of Virginia. Allan Macfarlan died in 1869.

Robert Macfarlan was but seven years old when his father died, and he had lost his mother three years before that time. Left to the care of relatives and friends, although the war had destroyed his father's property, the son was able to secure a thorough education. An early and persistent fondness for the study of machines and mechanics guided him in his course at South Carolina college, from which institution he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of bachelor of science. He directed his studies chiefly to natural science and mathematics; and not only in his study at college but in his private reading, he has found his chief delight in works upon chemistry, geology, mineralogy, mechanics, physics, and psychology.

In his early youth he supported himself as a clerk in two or three different lines of business, until he entered college. After graduation he studied law; and upon his admission to practice (May, 1885,) he became a clerk in the law office of R. T. Caston, and later in the office of C. A. Woods, Esq., of Marion, South Carolina. From January, 1886, to January, 1887, he was one of the editors of the "Pee Dee Index" of Marion. From 1889 to 1895 he was in the law office of C. A. Woods, under the firm name of Woods and Macfarlan. In January, 1895, he removed to Darlington, forming a partnership in the practice of law with E. O. Woods, a brother of C. A. Woods. This partnership was dissolved in July, 1905, since which date Mr. Macfarlan has

practiced law without a partner. His practice is chiefly in connection with real estate, and in kindred business.

On the 24th of February, 1891, he married Miss Litsy Joynes, daughter of E. S. Joynes, LL. D., of South Carolina university. They have had six children, all of whom are living in 1909.

In addition to the duties of his practice, Mr. Macfarlan has always been ready to give freely his services to the community and the commonwealth, although he has never sought public office. He was a trustee of South Carolina college for six years. He is now a trustee of the University of South Carolina. He is a life member of the St. John's Academy society of Darlington, in control of the graded schools of that place.

By political convictions, Mr. Macfarlan is a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is prominent in fraternal circles, having held the offices of senior deacon in the Blue Lodge of Masons, and that of senior warden; he is a Knight of Pythias, and past chancellor and deputy grand chancellor in that fraternity.

Mr. Macfarlan attributes much of such success as he has won in life to the influence of his aunt, Mrs. C. J. Hagner, sister of his mother, who gave him a mother's care and affection when he was left an orphan.

Among suggestions which he offers to his younger fellow-citizens as to the principles, methods and habits which will help to the attainment of true success, Mr. Macfarlan says: "The absence of a definite purpose to arrive at truth by honest methods, and of willingness to accept the legitimate results of actual conditions," is oftenest the reason why men fail of success. "First of all should a young man be honest with himself, then with his client or friend, and with his opponent and competitors, and with the world; and if he is willing and able to work, his success is almost certain." "Take no short cuts to any end." "In a republic more than in any other form of government, because there is no strong central power to enforce the law, the whole rests on strength of character and morality in the individual."

EPHRAIM GARRISON MALLARD

MALLARD, EPHRAIM GARRISON, of Greenville, South Carolina, wholesale lumber dealer and president and treasurer of the Mallard Lumber company of Greenville, South Carolina, was born on a farm in Duplin county, North Carolina, on the 2nd of April, 1848. His father, John C. Mallard, was a farmer whose neighbors all recognized his piety and his deep love of home, of family, and of country. His mother was Mrs. Lucy A. (Garrison) Mallard, whose ancestors, the Mallards, came from France about 1680 and settled in Eastern North Carolina.

Robust and healthy as a boy, he early developed a strong taste for machines and mechanical appliances and an investigating interest in all kinds of machinery. When he was but eight years old, his father removed to Kenansville, the county seat of Duplin county, to give his children better opportunities for school; and they resided there until Ephraim was eighteen years old. He writes, "Our father worked his boys on the farm in the summer and sent them to school in the winter from September until April." Ephraim was the third of ten children for whose education their father had cared by a life of strict frugality and self-denial. As the oldest son among these ten children, especial responsibilities fell upon Ephraim, who was seventeen years old at the close of the War between the States. He took charge of the farm until he was twenty-one. The distressed financial condition of the South in the years immediately following the war, and the heavy strain involved in rearing so large a family, had led to financial embarrassment for his father; and the oldest son of the family decided for himself that he could better promote the family interests by leaving home and engaging in business. He hired himself as a hand in a saw mill at ten dollars a month and board. His efficiency was soon felt, and within six months he was earning fifty dollars a month, which was regarded as high wages. For fifteen years he worked as a sawyer at this mill—for ten years sending his wages to his father.

In 1885, while he was in the employ of two brothers, in Sumter county, the elder of the two was run over and killed.

The family of the survivor wished him to give up the saw mill business. Unwilling to do so, he consulted with Mr. Mallard and another employee, and with their promised assistance he continued the saw mill business with such efficiency that within two years the debts that had hampered the business were all paid off, and he sold the business to Mr. Mallard and his fellow-workman, who gave their personal notes for twenty-five thousand dollars for the property and paid off all this indebtedness within four years. The mill was removed to Williamsburg county; but the panic of 1893 which quickly followed checked the growth of the business for a time. In 1896 a large force of planers was added, and the plant and the business were incorporated. In 1900 a business site was purchased in Greenville, South Carolina, and a large business was established. From the time of its organization Mr. Mallard has been president of the company owning this property.

Ready for college when the war closed, the financial difficulties of his family compelled him to give up a college course.

On the 17th of April, 1881, Mr. Mallard married Miss Margaret E. Carr, daughter of W. D. Carr and Kelista E. Carr, of Duplin county, North Carolina. They had one child, who is now living. Her mother died in 1884. On the 15th of April, 1885, Mr. Mallard married Miss Susan L. Carr, the sister of his first wife. They have had seven children, of whom five sons are living in 1909.

Mr. Mallard is a Mason. By his political convictions he has always been identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. His business has always been so engrossing and has involved so much of physical exercise that he has never felt the need of any special physical relaxation or amusement. Musicales and lyceum lectures have been his favorite relaxation.

To young South Carolinians he writes: "Choose your life-work, and try to make no mistake in choosing. Then stick to it. Persevere. Be ambitious and determined to win success. Hold to one thing. If you attempt something for which you have had no training the chances are that you will not make a success of it."

ABRAM VENABLE MARTIN

MARTIN, ABRAM VENABLE, professor of mathematics and chemistry in the Presbyterian college at Clinton, South Carolina, was born in Goochland county, twenty miles above Richmond, Virginia, on the 16th of October, 1868. His father, Reverend Stephen Daly Martin, was a minister in the Presbyterian church who served as captain commanding the Twelfth Virginia battalion of light artillery in the Confederate States army, was devoted to duty, a man of remarkable energy and power of will, of deep sympathies, a noted orator, a favorite with the young people, and exceptionally fond of hunting and all out-of-door sports. His mother was Mrs. Isabella B. (Venable) Martin, whose ancestors furnished several officers in the Continental army, and from colonial days have been planters, lawyers and physicians in Virginia, actively interested in the politics of their state. His father's father came from Ireland in the early part of the last century. He was a portrait painter of some note in his section of the country.

Born in the country, passing the years from five to eleven in the city, and eleven to manhood in the country or in a small village, he was an active boy, fond of sports, rather less fond of school than the average small boy, and trained by a careful father to learn to do with his hands as many things as possible. "Regular tasks were prescribed for all the children, although not severe enough to have the effect of steady hard work." Professor Martin feels that his entire life owes much to this systematic training in daily tasks involving manual labor.

The only difficulties which he met in securing an education, he writes, were "a preference for sport rather than study; and at college, a serious trouble with my eyes, which compelled me to drop out of college for two years." The necessity of earning one's own way and helping to support one's self in college, Professor Martin does not regard as "a real difficulty if the man is in earnest." He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, in 1891, with the degree of B. A. In 1889 he had taught for a year in the public schools; and after his graduation, in 1891, he taught in graded schools and academies for four years.

He spent the academic year 1895-96 in special courses of study at the University of Virginia; and in the summer of 1900 he attended special summer courses at Cornell university at Ithaca, New York. In the fall of 1896 he was appointed professor of mathematics and chemistry at the Presbyterian college of South Carolina, and he filled the chair until 1899. For a year he was professor of mathematics and chemistry at King college. In 1900 he returned to his old chair in the Presbyterian college of South Carolina, where he still discharges the duties of that professorship with acceptability and efficiency.

On the 18th of November, 1903, Professor Martin married Miss Mary Barnett, daughter of Rev. Edward H. Barnett, D. D., of Atlanta, Georgia. They have a son, Edward Barnett Martin.

Professor Martin is a Knight of Pythias and he has repeatedly represented his lodge in the grand lodge of this order.

Of his political relations he writes: "I am still a Democrat; but I rejoice that Negro disfranchisement makes it possible for a Southern gentleman to vote according to his convictions, and not to be compelled to vote for anything or anybody that the party bosses may choose to put on a platform or on a ticket."

While at college, his favorite forms of exercise were football and baseball; in later years, lawn tennis and "best of all, quail shooting."

As a South Carolinian, Professor Martin advises thus his young fellow-citizens who wish to attain true success in life: "Do not be ashamed of any kind of work. Learn to do everything as well as possible, and some one thing preëminently well. Be a good neighbor and a loyal friend."

WASHINGTON CONNORS MAULDIN

MAULDIN, WASHINGTON CONNORS, since 1900 president and treasurer of the Hampton and Branchville Railroad and Lumber company, and now (1909) also vice-president of the Hampton Loan and Exchange bank, which he helped to organize, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 10th of August, 1868. His father, William Harrison Mauldin, preceded his son in the office of president and treasurer of the Hampton and Branchville Railroad and Lumber company; and he had been a member of the house of representatives for two years, and for seven years had represented Hampton county as state senator, holding this office at the time of his death. As a railroad man and a legislator he is remembered for his energy and his public spirit. He had married Miss Leonora Connors, daughter of G. W. Connors, of Clarendon county, a descendant of the Irish immigrants of that name who were among the earliest settlers of Sumter county (now Clarendon county), South Carolina, where they have been identified with the Calvary Baptist church for over a hundred years. The wife of Mr. Mauldin's great-grandfather Connors was Elizabeth Dukes, of the Dukes family of Charleston, South Carolina, of Scotch descent. Elizabeth Willis, grandmother of W. C. Mauldin, was a granddaughter of Richard Willis, who came from Petersburg, Virginia, and settled in old Spartanburg soon after the Revolution, and was of English descent. Jonas Brewton, of Spartanburg, was the maternal grandfather of Elizabeth Willis. The Mauldins are of English descent, and were among the first settlers of Greenville county. The grandmother of the subject of this sketch was Adeline (Hamilton) Mauldin, whose ancestors, the Hamiltons, came from Augusta county, Virginia, and settled in old Pickens and Abbeville before the Revolution. They intermarried with the Liddles near Anderson court-house.

When but three years old his family removed from Charleston, and the rest of his boyhood was spent in the country. With his brother he was taught to "do the chores" about his early home. He knew a healthy and happy boyhood, with its fair

Yours truly
W. E. McAuliffe

proportion of outdoor sports, hunting, swimming, fishing, etc. He feels that in his early boyhood he suffered much from the lack of good schools within reach of his home, but he completed preparation for college and entered South Carolina college in 1886. He did not complete his course, however, but left the institution in 1888, before graduation. Early in boyhood he had acquired a love of reading, which has been a great delight to him throughout his life, and of material advantage in many ways.

On leaving South Carolina college in 1888 he ran a line of levels and drew a profile of the ground from Branchville, South Carolina, to Jacksonville, Florida. When that piece of work was finished he returned to his father's home to be an assistant to his father, and ready to take up any portion of his father's duties which could properly be done by a son at home. For some two or three years before the organization of the Hampton and Branchville Railroad and Lumber company, in 1891, he worked in his father's sawmill near Hampton, for most of the time having charge of the mill as foreman. For nine years, from 1891 to December 26, 1900, he was superintendent of the Hampton and Branchville railroad. On his father's death he succeeded to the presidency of that railroad and lumber company, on December 26, 1900.

Mr. Mauldin declares that he has been too busily engaged to have time for public office, or for the transaction of public business; but he holds it the duty of a good citizen never to let pass an opportunity to "talk in favor of good schools as well as colleges, good roads, plenty of drainage, and diversified farming which seeks to raise all needed provisions at home and not to confine the product exclusively to one crop."

On November 4, 1908, Mr. Mauldin married Miss Agnes Zulime Tobin of Allendale, South Carolina.

In his party relations he has always been a Democrat. His family are connected with the Baptist church; but he has never joined any church.

He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the order of Elks. He also belongs to an order of Lumbermen.

Throughout his life he has found amusement and healthful exercise in swimming, hunting and fishing. He finds relaxation from business cares in giving attention to the raising of poultry and in cultivating a small farm and pecan grove.

Mr. Mauldin believes that "a boy should be taught system and method in the performance of all his duties and in study"; but he adds: "I do not believe in weighting a boy down with responsibilities, thus making a man of him while he is still too young for the cares of manhood."

The address of Mr. Mauldin is Hampton, South Carolina.

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John Maxwell

JOHN MAXWELL

MAXWELL, CAPTAIN JOHN, was a man of striking personality and strong character. He was born at "The Grove" in the old Pendleton district (now Greenville county), in 1791. He was of Scotch parentage. His father had been sheriff of the district; and in colonial days the authority and the influence of the sheriff were not altogether unlike those which belonged to the position of a ruler of a petty principality in central Europe. The hardships which the sheriff must bear and the risks and dangers which he had to encounter, had to do with defence against hostile Indians, with the clashing claims of Indians and Whites, and with the checking of the illegal acts and the repression of the crime of lawless white settlers. Often the sheriff, in his efforts to maintain order, carried his life in his hands. This was literally true of Sheriff Maxwell, who was martyred in the performance of his public duty. He fell by the bullet of an unseen foe—a criminal who in the past had been made by the sheriff to feel the heavy hand of the law as executed by this intrepid officer. Soon after the death of his father, John Maxwell, while still a little lad, was taken to the home of his close kinsman, General Robert A. Anderson, who at that time lived on the Seneca river near the point now known as "Cherry's Bridge." Here he was reared to manhood, under the care of the old general, a rugged Scotch Presbyterian who was accustomed every morning to take a plunge and a bath in the river which ran close by his homestead, although in the winter he often had to break the ice in order to get his bath.

But the sterling manliness and the religious principle of the veteran general, were a strong influence in the boyhood of John Maxwell. Stern principle, based upon deep religious conviction, and demanding first of all steadfast devotion to duty however hard and severe, on the part of the man who followed it, was fixed as of steel in his character, and the sturdy qualities of the Scotch Presbyterian, General Robert A. Anderson, furnished a solid basis for the character of the young kinsman to whose boyhood and youth he had given a home. John Maxwell grew up to manhood, grafting upon the sturdy principles of the Scotch

Covenanter many of the graces of the chivalric gentleman. If we may trust the testimony of those who knew him, in his early manhood and throughout his life he was a veritable Bayard in courteous chivalry.

In early manhood, he married Elizabeth Earle, a sister of Judge Baylis Earle, and daughter of General Earle. The young couple established a home for themselves on the Seneca river at a site which soon became well known as "Maxwell's Bridge"—the name it still bears. There eleven children were born to them: four boys, Dr. Robert, Samuel, Baylis, and Dr. John H. Maxwell (whose biography is found in Volume III. of this series); and seven daughters, Harriet, who married Dr. M. B. Earle; Eliza, who married Dr. Thomas L. Lewis; Mary; Emmala, who married Joseph B. Wyman; Martha, who married John A. Keels; Annie, who married Benjamin Sloan, and Miriam.

All these children were educated in old Pendleton; whose schools, in those days, were under the trusteeship of such men as John C. Calhoun, the Pinckneys, the Hugers, the Elliotts, and other men of that ilk; and were very much above the average schools of the South at that time. Teachers in these schools were paid salaries quite equal to those received by the college professors of today; and they were men and women of broad culture.

A man of large means, and successful in the management of his private affairs, Captain John Maxwell gave most freely of his time and his energies to the promotion of the public good, and to the defence of the public welfare. He served in the war against the Creek Indians in Florida; he was captain of a company of militia during the War of 1812; and he saw active service in the War between the States, although he was then an old man. In 1828, he was sent to the state legislature from his district; and he served for several successive terms, uniformly leading the ticket in the electoral tests. His love for his native state was intense; and he was always found in the front ranks of those who sought to serve her and to defend her good name and her influence. In the days of President Jackson Captain Maxwell was a defender of the nullification act and later when the war clouds finally broke, he was a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession. At the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he bore musket as a soldier on Sullivan's Island; and when Orr's famous

regiment of rifles was mustered into service at Sandy Springs he took his place in the ranks, but was refused active service because of his advanced age. At home, he served the state and the Confederacy with no less efficiency than one of its best soldiers, by reason of his active sympathy in all that concerned the result of the war, his zealous encouragement of the defence of his state, and the generous freedom with which he gave of his substance for the support of the cause of the South.

Among the interesting incidents chronicled and remembered by his family as illustrating Captain Maxwell's resourcefulness and energy when he was past seventy it is recorded that a band of marauders in the last weeks of the war, coming from Georgia homeward through the northwestern part of South Carolina carried off all Captain Maxwell's plow horses, which were being brought toward his house by negroes as the band of marauders passed. Two or three days later, the same party returned on their track laden with plunder; and the faithful servants hurried into the house to bring Captain Maxwell the news while he was at dinner. Leaping from the table, calling for his horse and his double-barreled muzzle-loading shotgun, taking with him two companions, each with a single brass-barreled duelling pistol, heirlooms in the family, he rode to a turn in the wooded road which the marauders were taking and as they came from the house of a neighbor, laden with new spoils, he led his force of one shotgun and two single-barreled pistols against six soldiers armed with breech-loading, ten-shooting Spencer magazine rifles. So vigorous was his charge that the six men threw up their hands and surrendered. A few days later the entire brigade approached his house to take vengeance. Aroused from his noonday nap, he escaped from the rear of the house, mounted his favorite mare, and pursued by two or three hundred troopers, made his escape through a perfect shower of bullets, jumping fences and ditches, until he reached a boundary fence in a dense wood which bordered the river, where he faced about and defied the few straggling troopers who had held on in the effort to capture him. Awed by his bold stand, they turned back.

Captain Maxwell was a model farmer, and a good administrator. His plantation, with its fertile bottom lands, was the "Nile slope" of all that part of the country, extending westward to the Tugaloo river and beyond into the hill country of Georgia.

He was a lover of fine horses, and was always splendidly mounted. For some years he kept a set of racers, and maintained at his own expense a racing track on his plantation.

His generous hospitality brought many visitors to his place. He was respected and loved by his neighbors without exception.

On the 23rd of August, 1870, the life of this generous-hearted and useful citizen was ended by a peaceful death. His was a knightly soul; and it shed a light over the entire community in which he dwelt.

JOHN WILLIAM MAYNARD

MAYNARD, JOHN WILLIAM, of Cheraw, Chesterfield county, South Carolina, organizer of and a large stockholder in the lumber firm of William Godfrey and company, was born at Holly Springs, Wake county, North Carolina, on the 26th of March, 1872. His father, W. Q. Maynard, was a farmer of industrious habits, who never sought or held public office. His mother, Mrs. Esther Ann (Avent) Maynard, was a sister of the Reverend Isaac Avent, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and her influence on the life of her son has been strong for good. His father's great-grandfather emigrated from England in colonial times; while his mother's great great-grandfather came to the colonies from Scotland. On his mother's side he is connected with the family of James K. Polk, president of the United States.

The circumstances of his life in boyhood were such as to make him early familiar with the work on a farm. He enjoyed such opportunities for attending school as were open to him; and throughout his later life he has greatly regretted that he did not persist in attending school and acquiring a more thorough education from books. But he began early that self-education which comes from doing thoroughly difficult tasks. While he was a small boy he worked on his father's farm; and he drove wood and lumber to market at Raleigh, where he seemed too young to be in charge of a team, and purchasers used to insist that "he was too small to do such work." But he feels that even the hardships and exposures of those years were beneficial; that nothing has done more to form his habits and to give him success in business that did the strenuous discipline of his early life on the farm. After attending school at Middle Creek and Oakwood, he studied at the Holly Springs high school.

At the age of twenty, in 1892, he began the active business of life by building a cotton gin and a sawmill near Apex, North Carolina. A year later he had contracted for the purchase of a farm; and for two years he devoted himself to the management of that farm; but owing to the low price of farm products, he decided, in 1894, to try some other line of life. Securing a

position with a firm engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber, he worked for very small pay for a year; but he made himself familiar with the business, and after a year he received a handsome increase in salary and promotion in the importance of the work entrusted to him.

After two years as sawyer with this firm, he organized, with his brother and brother-in-law, a company, and bought a sawmill from the firm for whom he had been working. With various changes in the firm name and in the membership of the firm, this business was continued at Eagle Springs, North Carolina, until 1899, and the firm afterward operated at Halliston, North Carolina, and at Spies, North Carolina, as well as at Middendorf and at Angelons, South Carolina.

In 1899, Mr. Maynard organized a company which has done a much larger and more successful business, under the name of William Godfrey and company. The main office was at Hoffman, North Carolina. Mr. Maynard, from the beginning, has owned one-half of the entire business. In 1900, the principal office of the firm was removed to Cheraw, South Carolina. The firm does a sawmill, planing mill, and wholesale lumber business; and it is understood that their profits since 1900 have amounted to about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mr. John William Maynard was general manager of the Maynard Brothers Lumber company for two years. He then organized the firm of William Godfrey and company and was general manager of its manufacturing department and purchasing agent for the firm of all its material. He also organized the Peedee Iron works, of Cheraw, machinists, manufacturers of engines and dry kiln trucks; and he still has an interest in that business. He has stock and is actively interested in the following enterprises at Cheraw, outside the lumber interest of his principal firm, the Cheraw Door and Sash company; the Peedee Iron works; the Southeastern Life Insurance company, of Spartanburg; the Town Site company, of Gness, South Carolina; the Town Site company, of Pageland, South Carolina; the Henry Lumber company, of Gurley, South Carolina; the Mutual Lumber company, of Wade, North Carolina; the firm of W. T. Brower and company, at Cheraw, and the firm of C. C. Maynard and company, at Ruby, South Carolina.

Mr. Maynard married Miss Eva Lillian King, on the 29th of April, 1902. They have had two children, both of whom are now (1909) living.

While he has never had any aspirations for political office, Mr. Maynard has always worked for the Democratic party of his state and county. He is a Free Mason, and an Odd Fellow, and he is a member of the Cheraw board of trade.

His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

ALEXANDER ROBERT MITCHELL

MITCHELL, ALEXANDER ROBERT, archdeacon Protestant Episcopal church, was born September 1, 1860, in Charleston, Charleston county, South Carolina. His father, Alexander Robert Mitchell, merchant and owner of cotton compress, served during the War between the States in the Confederate army as custodian of magazines for coast defence, and was a man of sobriety, staunch in his friendships and lived and died without an enemy; his mother, Ann Rebecca (Magill) Mitchell of Waccamaw, South Carolina, a woman of refinement and exalted character, was a strong influence in his moral and spiritual life. His descent is English on the paternal side, and Scotch-Irish on the maternal; his grandfather, A. R. Mitchell, the founder of the American branch of the family, came from England early in the nineteenth century and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, where he was a prominent merchant, married Miss Saylor and reared a large family; his maternal grandfather, John Daniel Magill, M. D., physician and surgeon and large rice planter, came from Scotland in 1730, settled in Williamston county, South Carolina, and married Mary Vereen, daughter of Irish parents.

He spent his early life in the city of his birth; was healthy, strong and active and devoted to all sorts of athletic sports; he has retained his early tastes and good health throughout his career (during twenty-one years in the ministry he has lost only two Sundays by reason of sickness). He received his preparatory education at and was graduated from the celebrated school of Professor Sachleben, in Charleston; then, having decided to study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, entered the Holy Communion church institute (now Porter academy), but the financial condition of his mother made it necessary that his studies should be suspended for a period of eighteen months, during which he worked for the old Charleston and Savannah railway as ticket agent and in the freight department; as soon as his finances would permit he returned to the institute and completed the course, going thence to the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, where he took elective studies bearing on

his course, and entering the Theological seminary, was graduated B. D. in 1880.

In 1885 he was ordained to the diaconate in Rock Hill by the Right Reverend W. B. W. Howe, D. D., Bishop of South Carolina; and in 1886 was ordained by the same bishop to the priesthood in Christ church, Greenville, South Carolina, of which parish he is now rector. His first charge was the Church of the Good Shepherd, Columbia, South Carolina, where he remained for fourteen and-a-half years. While there he organized a parochial school, established St. Timothy's mission as a memorial to Bishop Howe, and was for twelve years chaplain of the Richland Volunteer Rifle company. Since 1900 he has been archdeacon of the Greenville convocation, one of the three in the diocese, and has charge of Christ church, the largest Episcopal church in the upper part of the state. Since he has been in Greenville he has established two large and flourishing missions known as St. Andrews and St. James. He has been secretary and treasurer of the diocesan board of missions since 1897. He is a member of the standing committee of the diocese and has been one of the examining chaplains of the diocese. He was elected a deputy to the general convention which met in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1904 and also to the convention in Richmond, Virginia, which met in 1907.

At the diocesan council which met in 1907, he was one of those who were nominated for bishop coadjutor to the Right Reverend Ellison Capers, then bishop of South Carolina.

While in Sewanee, he was general secretary of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity.

The ecclesiastical positions he holds and has held show his standing in the church, and he has the esteem of the general public as a patriotic, public-spirited and progressive citizen. He thinks the dominating influence in his life has been that of his personal associates. He gets his most enjoyable and helpful recreation and relaxation from playing baseball, hunting and horseback riding, in all of which he is an enthusiast and an expert; is also generally interested in and a patron of all forms of clean athletics. He is and has always been a Democrat, and in early life he was much interested in politics.

He thinks the young should cultivate sobriety, honesty, conscientious conviction of duty, firm faith in Almighty God, development of character and be over careful in all things.

On October 1, 1899, he married Harriet Couturier Thomas, daughter of Colonel John P. Thomas, of South Carolina, who died June 20, 1906. Eight children were born to them, all of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is Greenville, South Carolina.

VICTOR MOSS MONTGOMERY

MONTGOMERY, VICTOR MOSS, cotton manufacturer, was born May 13, 1861, on a farm in Spartanburg county, South Carolina. His father, John H. Montgomery, cotton manufacturer and hardware merchant, was noted for candor and openness in all his dealings, and was stern, but just, in standing for what he thought right. His mother, Susan (Holcombe) Montgomery, a refined and cultured woman of the purest character, was a strong influence in his life. His ancestry is Scotch-Irish, a wholesome combination which has produced many distinguished Americans in all walks of life. The family was founded in America by emigrants who came first to Pennsylvania, but removed to South Carolina in the decade before 1760, and settled on the Tyger river, where its members have since been known as industrious, energetic, patriotic and useful citizens. A marked physical trait of the family has been its unusually tall men. Until the last two generations they have been mostly planters and merchants.

A story has been handed down of a division among the early Tyger river settlers as to the site for a church which was amicably settled by each faction choosing a tall Scotchman and starting them simultaneously from opposite ends of their section of land, each to walk toward the other as fast as he could, and agreeing that the church should be erected where they met. The church then built is still in use and within its walls there regularly gathers one of the largest congregations in the county.

The first fourteen years of the life of Victor Montgomery were spent in the country, where he enjoyed all outdoor sports, when not at school, or at work. He had regular tasks of manual labor on the farm from the time he was large enough to work. This, not because his help was necessary, but because his father thought it beneficial to his physical condition and conducive to his future material welfare to become accustomed to regular habits of industry.

When he was fourteen years of age the family moved to Spartanburg and he entered the high school of the city. The following session, 1877-78, he attended King's Mountain Military

school, and in 1879-80, Richmond (Virginia) college, but did not graduate. Hereditary business tastes were too strongly intrenched in his mind for him to take the proper interest in any line of education not likely to be necessary in the conduct of commercial affairs. He, therefore, declined to study for a profession and determined to make business his life-work—a determination he has never regretted.

He began his business career in the Pacolet Manufacturing company, Pacolet, Spartanburg county, South Carolina, being associated with his father, who built this and other cotton mills. He has made a reputation as one of the foremost cotton manufacturers of the state. He learned the business thoroughly in all its various branches. Beginning in the mercantile department, he was promoted to cotton buyer, then to assistant treasurer, and since the death of his father, in 1902, he has been president and treasurer. While holding these offices his reputation for business and executive ability, and unswerving integrity, has increased and the company has prospered. He is treasurer of the Gansville cotton mill at Gansville, Louisiana. In June, 1903, both the above named mills were practically destroyed—the one at Pacolet by a flood and the one at Gansville by a cyclone, but they were promptly rebuilt. Mr. Montgomery is also a director of the Spartan and Drayton mills, Spartanburg, South Carolina, and vice-president of the Bank of Spartanburg. He is deeply interested in educational affairs and is president of the board of trustees of Limestone college. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church, in which he is an active member.

The principal interests of Mr. Montgomery have been centered in his business and his family. He owes his success to his natural ability, strict attention to business, a rare capacity for quick and correct comprehension of manufacturing and financial problems, and to hard and well directed work. As a man he is approachable and courteous, but extremely modest about anything relating to his personal life.

On December 20, 1881, Mr. Montgomery married Mamie Griffith, daughter of Professor H. P. Griffith of Limestone college. She died in 1905. On April 16, 1907, he married Lillian Earl, daughter of the late Senator J. H. Earl, of Greenville, South

Carolina. Two children, one by each marriage, are now (1909) living.

His address is 229 East Main street, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

WALTER SCOTT MONTGOMERY

MONTGOMERY, WALTER SCOTT, manufacturer and merchant, was born June 8, 1866, on a farm in Spartanburg county, South Carolina. (For information regarding his ancestry see biography of his older brother, Victor Moss Montgomery, which appears on preceding pages of this volume.)

The first eight years of his life were spent on a farm. The family then moved to Spartanburg, though still passing the summers in the country. He was always healthy and robust, liked boys' sports, and had a strong leaning to mechanics. He was educated at private schools, the Spartanburg high school, and Wofford college, leaving the latter at the end of his sophomore year, to gratify his desire to get into business. He applied for and was given the position of receiving clerk in the hardware store of Lethco and Montgomery, in which firm his father was a partner. At the end of three years, having by hard work and strict attention mastered all the details of the business, he received his father's half as a gift and bought the Lethco half. He successfully continued the business as sole proprietor until 1897, when he sold an interest in it, in order to give all his time to manufacturing, in which line he had become interested.

Since then, though retaining a proprietary interest, and an advisory part in the management of the hardware business, he has taken a high place among the successful financiers and manufacturers of the state. He is president and treasurer of the Spartan (cotton) mills; president and general manager of the Laurens (cotton) mills; president of the Salley Oil mill; president of the Green River Power company; second vice-president of the Merchants and Farmers bank. He is a director in the companies above named and in the Southeastern Life Insurance company, the Glenn Springs company, the Lockhart mills, the Pacolet Manufacturing company, the Fairforest Oil mill, and in the Lockhart railroad.

His father has been the most potent single influence in his remarkably successful business career. They were closely associated in all matters relating thereto, conferring frequently and

fully upon every step before it was taken. At college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is a member of the Spartan City club, but seldom visits the club house, preferring to spend his leisure time with his family as he finds that home life gives him his most enjoyable indoor recreation. He is a Democrat in state politics, but voted twice for McKinley for president, believing that his election would best serve the industrial interests of his own immediate section as well as those of the country at large. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Though young himself, he has some very decided opinions as to the needs of young men. He thinks they should show more individuality in their work and be more self-reliant; that they too easily allow themselves to be led into living at too high a pace and its consequent extravagance, and that from the time a youth begins to earn money his earnings should be protected until he learns to use money so as not to lead him into habits of idleness, which so often lead to disaster.

In July, 1891, he married Bessie Gibbes of Florida, daughter of James G. Gibbes and R. E. Waller of South Carolina. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

GORDON BEVERLEY MOORE

MOORE, REV. GORDON BEVERLEY, D. D., was born in Amherst county, Virginia, April 1, 1854. He is the son of W. W. Moore and Maria Louisa (Taylor) Moore. His father was an architect and a farmer. His marked characteristics were indomitable energy, independence of thought, and attractive conversational powers. His ancestry in Virginia, both the Moores and Taylors, have been held in the highest social esteem, and their worthy deeds have been interwoven with its history from the first settlement of the colony.

Gordon Beverley Moore grew up a healthy and vigorous youth, on the farm of his father, which was near the county seat, now Amherst, and he was early accustomed to the steady manual labor of all kinds incident to farm life. This tended to develop physical strength and dexterity in the use of all kinds of tools. The influence of his mother, a woman of strong intellect and of finished accomplishments, was particularly strong on his intellectual life, inspiring in him a taste for literature. He attended as a preparatory school White Gate academy, and successively Richmond college, at Richmond, Virginia, and the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, receiving from the last named in succession the degrees of A. B. and Th. M. He subsequently took a professional course at the Chicago university in 1898-99. Later still he took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania.

He married, September 28, 1882, Miss Virginia Carpenter. They have had three children, of whom two are now (1909) living.

He commenced the active work of his life as pastor of the Baptist church in Darlington, South Carolina, in 1883. He served in this charge acceptably until 1891, when he accepted a professorship in Furman university at Greenville, South Carolina—the department of philosophy and political science. In 1903 he became superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league of Virginia with headquarters at Richmond. This position he continued to fill until 1904, when he accepted the chair of history in the South Carolina college, where he remained until 1906, when

he was elected head of the department of philosophy in the University of South Carolina, which position he now occupies.

He has been constantly identified with the Democratic party.

Work on his mountain farm in North Carolina he has found sufficient exercise, helpful and recuperative.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Richmond college in 1892. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity of Richmond college.

His address is Columbia, South Carolina.

ALTAMONT MOSES

MOSES, ALTAMONT, business man and legislator, was born in Sumter, South Carolina, August 5, 1846, and died there December 8, 1905. His parents were Montgomery and Catharine (Phillips) Moses. His father was a lawyer who was noted for his systematic methods and remarkable memory, and who held the offices of intendant and circuit judge. His mother exerted a strong and beneficent influence upon his intellectual and moral nature. The earliest known ancestors of the family in this country were Meyer Moses, who came from England about 1740 and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, and Jonas Phillips who came from Germany and settled in New York in 1756. A son of the first named, also Meyer Moses, was a major in the War of 1812 and a member from Charleston of the South Carolina legislature.

During the years of childhood and youth Altamont Moses lived in the village of Sumter. His health was good and he had no regular tasks involving manual labor to perform. His tastes and interests were those of the average boy of his place and age. He was fond of books, but also took an active interest in outdoor sports and games. He studied at the Sumter Male academy, and for a short time at the Columbia arsenal, but the outbreak of the War between the States made it impossible for him to complete the educational course which he had planned. The active work of life was commenced in 1863, as a telegraph operator, and the following year he served in the South Carolina reserves, Confederate States army, as a military telegrapher. After the close of the war he became a clerk in a store. Later he became a merchant and cotton buyer. His success led to his appointment as secretary, treasurer and buyer for the Sumter Cotton mills. In these positions his service was eminently satisfactory, but the political field offered far greater opportunities for usefulness and he entered public life. He served the city of Sumter three terms as alderman; was chairman of its board of education; was member of the state house of representatives sixteen years, and of the state senate four years; and he was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1888 and 1904. As a legislator he ren-

dered valuable service in numerous ways. He was active in securing a law prohibiting Sumter county from issuing bonds for railroad construction, and he strongly opposed all unnecessary expenditures, though always favoring adequate appropriations for objects which he believed were for the public good. He was author of the enabling act creating graded schools and providing for the erection of school houses of a modern type, and throughout his legislative career the cause of education always found in him a wise and faithful friend.

Mr. Moses was married January 11, 1871, to Octavia Cohen. Of their seven children six survive him.

In the choice of his life work Mr. Moses was allowed to follow his own inclinations. Among the various aids to his success he named the influences of home, school, and contact with men in active life. In his later years his favorite forms of relaxation were reading and poultry raising. He was a member of the principal fraternal orders, including the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Elks, American Order United Workmen, and Knights of Honor, and in most of them he held important offices. In politics he was always a Democrat. His religious connection was with the Jewish church. In response to a request for suggestions to young people who desire to attain true success in life he said: "Do right for right's sake and always oppose doing wrong that right may come. 'To thyself be true.' "

His public record was one of which any man might well be proud, and Mr. Moses will be remembered for his long-continued, faithful, and efficient service as a legislator. His large circle of friends will keep in mind not only his work for the state, but they will also hold him in high esteem for his excellent qualities of mind and heart.

HENRY MULLINS

MULLINS, HENRY, lawyer, president of the Bank of Marion and of the Bank of Mullins, residing at Marion, South Carolina, was born at Mullins, Marion county, on the 16th of November, 1864.

His father, William Sidney Mullins, was a lawyer who had served as a state senator of South Carolina and was a member of the house of representatives of that state; and had won for himself a reputation as an orator. His mother was Mrs. Sarah (Hodges) Mullins. His father's family trace their descent from "Priscilla Mullins, who came on the Mayflower."

Henry Mullins passed his early life on a farm, where he became familiar with such light work and helpful tasks as usually fall to the lot of a boy in farm-life. His mother died while he was still very young; and in recounting the influences which awakened his ambition and have shaped his life, he writes, "my friend and teacher, Arthur H. Harllee, was the strongest influence in my early life."

He attended school at the Mullins academy, and at Hopewell academy. He was graduated from the South Carolina university with the degree of A. B., in 1887. He had chosen to be dependent to a large extent upon his own exertions; and he worked his own way through college.

The example and the wish of his father had much to do with his choice of a profession; and he read law for several years in the office of Associate Justice C. A. Woods. After his admission to the bar, in June, 1901, he began the practice of law at Marion, forming a partnership with W. J. Montgomery, under the firm name of Montgomery and Mullins.

While he has devoted himself first of all to his profession, he very soon made for himself a place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens which led to his becoming president of the Bank of Marion, and in 1902, president of the Bank of Mullins.

Mr. Mullins married, on the 4th of November, 1891, Miss Louisa Norwood, daughter of George A. Norwood of Greenville, South Carolina. They have had six children, four of whom are living in 1908.

Yours truly,
Henry Mullenix.

By religious conviction and ecclesiastical relations, Mr. Mullins is identified with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is warden of the Church of the Advent in Marion.

He has always taken an active interest in matters connected with schools and education; and he is chairman of the board of trustees of the Marion high school.

Mr. Mullins is a Mason. He is a Knight of Pythias; and a Shriner.

In politics Mr. Mullins is identified with the Democratic party.

Hunting and fishing, and camping-out, have been his favorite forms of recreation and exercise.

Identified with the interests of his town and the surrounding country, trusted and respected as president of the Bank of Marion and the Bank of Mullins, maintaining, as his father had done before him, traditions of honor, and of faithfulness to the interests of his clients and to the principles of justice in the practice of law, Mr. Mullins, although he has but just reached middle age, has already made for himself an honorable place among the men of mark in South Carolina.

RALPH NESBIT

NESBIT, RALPH, a captain and colonel in the Confederate army during the War between the States, and since 1866 settled at Georgetown, South Carolina as a rice planter and an interested student of all that concerns the improvement of rice culture in South Carolina, was born at Georgetown, on the 3d of January, 1840. His father, Robert Nesbit, also a rice planter, married Miss Mary Hamilton, and is well remembered in his section of the state for his firmness of purpose and his strict honesty. The family trace their descent from Dr. Robert Nesbit who in 1792 or 1793 came from Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, and settled in Georgetown county, South Carolina. Born, and passing his boyhood, on a plantation in the country, having an excellent constitution and even in his childhood taking a keen delight in the pleasures of country life, he grew up fond of planting and of the varied interests of the plantation, and delighting in the sport and recreation of hunting, boating, and out-of-door sports generally.

He was not trained to any tasks of manual labor; but he was early accustomed to taking an intelligent interest in the business of his father, and to assisting in the management of that business.

There were no especial difficulties in the way of his securing a thorough education. From the schools within reach in boyhood he passed to the South Carolina Military academy, The Citadel, at Charleston, South Carolina, from which institution he was graduated in 1861. It was inevitable that he should feel himself drawn at once into the War between the States, and he served in the Confederate army, first as captain and later as colonel.

Soon after the war he took up in Georgetown county the business of a rice planter, establishing himself on the Waccamaw river. For forty years he has been actively and intelligently interested in the practical problems of rice planting in South Carolina, and especially interested in improving the seed rice—the "gold seed" of his state, as he believes.

Colonel Nesbit was married on the 7th of March, 1870, to Miss Cora Jordan, daughter of Colonel D. W. Jordan. They have had five children, of whom three are living in 1908.

Led by his political convictions to membership in the Democratic party, he has never departed from a loyal allegiance to the principles and the nominees of that party. He is connected with the Protestant Episcopal church. Throughout his life he has found his favorite exercise and recreation in deer hunting. To the young of South Carolina he says, "Success is to be gained by strict integrity and unabating perseverance in all your pursuits."

Colonel Nesbit's address is Waverly Mills, Georgetown county, South Carolina.

WILLIE PRESTON NESBITT

NESBITT, WILLIE PRESTON, was born June 8, 1866, in the lower part of Greenville county, South Carolina. His parents were Cyrus D. and Mary Sue Blakely Nesbitt. His father was a merchant and farmer, and a captain in the Confederate army. He was characterized by firmness, unvarying kindness, and good, sound, common sense. While none of his ancestors of the family in America attained to special distinction, they all possessed good business ability and high moral character.

Willie Nesbitt was delicate in health in youth. He passed his early life in a country town, amusing himself with outdoor sports and playing with the animals. He was also taught to perform regular work as a part of his business training. This work has, in his later life, proved of great benefit to him.

Like many others, Mr. Nesbitt owes much to the influence, upon both his moral and spiritual life, of his mother. His reading lay in the lines of scientific works; at the same time he has always, from early childhood, been a diligent student of the Bible. He attended the Grove Station academy in preparation for college, and, in 1889, he was graduated from Davidson college, North Carolina, with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. In the last years of this course he specialized in mathematics and other sciences.

Mr. Nesbitt's choice of a profession was determined primarily by circumstances. He has always tried to make the most of his opportunities. In the fall of 1889 he aided in surveying a route for a railway from Chester to Blacksburg, South Carolina. From 1890 to 1895 he was a member of the firm of Nesbitt, Trowbridge and company, Piedmont, South Carolina. From 1895 to the present time he has been a member of the firm of Nesbitt and Son, Cedrus, South Carolina, and from 1900 to the present time he has been president and treasurer of the Fork Shoals Cotton mill, at Fork Shoals, South Carolina.

Since about 1892, Mr. Nesbitt has been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. For two years he was a trustee of Davidson college. He is, and for the past three years he has been, a trustee

of Chicora college, Greenville, South Carolina. He has been influential in furthering the good roads movement, and in advancing the moral and religious education of the illiterate. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Democrat. As a relief from the ordinary duties of life he enjoys horseback riding.

Referring to successes and failures, Mr. Nesbitt says: "I have found that patience in the face of all discouragements, and a determination to overcome difficulties, generally leads to success." To the young he commends honest principles, systematic methods, and regular and temperate habits, together with general knowledge and practical training in real work.

On August 29, 1900, he married Mary M. Grant. They have had one son, who is now (1909) living.

His address is R. F. D. No. 3, Fountain Inn, Greenville, South Carolina.

WILLIAM GORDON NEVILLE

NEVILLE, REVEREND WILLIAM GORDON, D. D., LL. D., pastor and preacher, and since 1904 president of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, at Clinton, South Carolina, was born near Walhalla, in Oconee county, South Carolina, on the 2d of July, 1855. His father, Captain John Coffee Neville, was a merchant and farmer, a man of marked decision, steadfastness of purpose and integrity in business life, who commanded Company K, Twelfth South Carolina volunteers, in the War between the States. His mother, Mrs. Julia (McFall) Neville, was of Scotch-Irish descent, her ancestors having come to this country from Ireland in colonial days, and one of them, a tailor by trade, having the distinction among his fellow-craftsmen of making a coat for President George Washington. Her father, Samuel R. McFall, although by age exempt from service, entered the Confederate army in the War between the States, and with one of his sons was killed in the battle of Gaines's Mill. Jesse Neville, great-grandfather of President Neville, was born in Virginia, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, fighting at King's Mountain, and survived to a good old age as a Revolutionary pensioner. On both sides, Dr. Neville's ancestors have been people of industry and integrity.

In boyhood he gave evidence of possessing a good, healthy physical constitution; and he felt from his earliest youth "a burning desire and ambition to secure an education." He was taught to work on his father's farm and he learned to do various forms of labor which were helpful about the farm and in his father's business as a merchant. His father's circumstances were not such as to open the way for a liberal education without effort on his own part; but he does not count this fact a disadvantage. He says, "I did not have money enough to pay for many things which would be considered necessaries, and I seldom had 'pocket money.'" Prepared for college at the high school at Hayesville, North Carolina, he spent the first three years of a college course in Newberry college; and he completed his course at Adger college, from which institution he was graduated in 1878, with the degree of B. A.

Two years were then spent in study at the Columbia Theological seminary in South Carolina, and one year at Princeton Theological seminary in New Jersey, where he completed his course in 1881. In common with many young men who were college and seminary students forty years ago, he has felt throughout his life a strong influence from his study of "Butler's Analogy."

He began his professional work as pastor of "Ninety-Six" and "Cokesbury" churches in Abbeville county, South Carolina, in 1881. In his choice of a professon he was decisively influenced by "a deep-seated feeling in his early youth that he was divinely called to the work of the Gospel ministry"; and he adds, "this faith has never been shaken." The early influence of a Christian home, the friendships made at college and in the seminary, private study continued through later years, and contact with men in active life, have been the influences which he feels have been strongest in shaping his character and conduct.

Continuing in the pastoral work in Abbeville county until 1885, in that year he accepted a call to the Concord Presbyterian church in Fairfield county, South Carolina, filling that pastorate until 1890. The Southern Presbyterian church at Frankfort, Kentucky, claimed his services from 1890 to 1893. In 1893 the First Presbyterian church of Yorkville, South Carolina, called him to become its pastor; and he served in that capacity until 1905. These twelve years were marked by a growing influence in his denomination, in the town where he resided, and throughout the state, and in 1904 he was elected president of the Presbyterian college of South Carolina, at Clinton, South Carolina, the duties of which important office he discharged to the gratification of all the friends of the institution.

Those who have watched his pastoral work write of him as one especially gifted in remembering names, affable and winning in manner, prudent and wise in conversation and instructive and sympathetic in his preaching which is intensely practical but is founded upon sound Biblical doctrine. His interest in domestic missions has been deep and marked, and many of the feeble churches in South Carolina bear witness to the zeal and love of preaching which has led him, after preaching to a large congregation in the morning, to drive long distances to meet little hand-

fuls of people in churches where people without a pastor in the work for Christ needed his encouragement and teaching. His interest in foreign missions has been no less marked; the Yorkville church has for many years supported one missionary in the foreign field, and under his leadership supplemented this amount for many years.

He was moderator of the South Carolina presbytery in 1883; of the Louisville presbytery in 1892; of the Bethel presbytery in 1896; and in 1899 he was chosen moderator of the synod of South Carolina.

As a trustee of Davidson college, 1893 to 1901; a director of the Columbia Theological seminary since 1897; secretary of the board of directors of that institution since 1904; trustee of Chicora college since 1906; commissioner to the Presbyterian general assembly at Houston, Texas, in 1884, and to the general assembly at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1887, and again to the general assembly at Macon, Georgia, in 1893; and to the general assembly at New Orleans in 1898; as a member of the Pan-Presbyterian council at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1899, and at Liverpool, England, in 1904; as chairman of the committee of missions of the synod of South Carolina from 1896 to 1899; as chairman of the committee of the "Twentieth Century fund" since 1900 and as chairman of the executive committee of Columbia Theological seminary since 1905,—Dr. Neville has filled almost every position of honor in his church to which the confidence and esteem of his fellow-ministers and of the people of the churches could advance him.

To his other qualifications for leadership in the church he adds a certain quick sense of humor and keenness of wit which he owes to his Irish and Scotch ancestry.

In 1904, Davidson college conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. In January, 1905, South Carolina college gave him the honorary degree of LL. D.

On the 7th of November, 1883, he was married to Miss Virginia Aiken, daughter of Honorable D. Wyatt Aiken, of Cokesbury, Abbeville county. They have had eight children, all of whom are now living.

Dr. Neville commends to the young people of his state who aim at true success in life these cardinal virtues: "Truthfulness, decision, application, perseverance, constancy and integrity."

Since the above sketch was written Dr. Neville died suddenly, on June 8, 1907, at his home in Clinton, South Carolina.

JAMES STANLEY NEWMAN

NEWMAN, JAMES STANLEY, was born December 11, 1836, in Orange county, Virginia. His parents were James and Mary Scott Newman. His father was a farmer, for many years a member of the executive board of the Virginia State Agricultural society. He was a student of scientific agriculture, and an enterprising pioneer in agricultural experiments and practice.

The first American ancestor of his family, an Englishman named John Newman, arrived in this country in April, 1636, and settled near Jamestown. He died in 1677 in what is now known as Richmond county, leaving three sons. One of these, Alexander, was an ancestor of James Newman. The great-grandfather of James Newman came to Culpeper county and removed thence to Orange county, where the old home, "Bloomfield," still stands. The father of James Newman, of the seventh generation, married Mary Scott of Orange county. Two of the ancestors were in the Revolutionary army; one was a member of the house of burgesses. Many of them were prominent agriculturists.

John Scott, the first American ancestor of the family on the maternal side, settled in King William county, married there, and then removed to Orange county. After several generations another John married Jane Todd of King and Queen county; and to him a grant of land was given from the crown of England. He was a member of the legislature in 1784. He was born in 1731 and died early in 1800. He was a member of the house of burgesses, and of the committee of safety, and he was a captain in the Revolutionary army. All the ancestors were farmers of note.

As a boy James Stanley Newman enjoyed perfect health. He passed his early life on the farm and was devoted to agriculture. He attended a private home school, and his studies were interspersed with labor in horticulture, agriculture, stockhandling and dairying.

The influence of his mother upon him was noteworthy. He speaks of her as "in every particular an angel of light."

His reading lay in the lines of general standard literature and works relating to agriculture. His first strong impulse

toward what has proved to be his lifework was received when, as a boy on the farm, he worked under the direction of his father, a highly educated and skilful agriculturist.

James Newman prepared in this private school for the University of Virginia. He was graduated in some of the schools, but took no degree. His studies covered the years of 1855 to 1859 inclusive.

From 1859 to 1865, except while he was in the Confederate army, in which he served for two years as a member of the Thirteenth Virginia regiment and from which he was discharged because of the failure of his health, Mr. Newman taught school. From 1865 to 1875 he farmed and taught; from 1875 to 1883 he was employed in the state department of agriculture of Georgia, preparing publications, collecting agricultural statistics and directing experiments. From 1883 to 1892 he was professor of agriculture and director of the experiment station of the Alabama Polytechnic institute and for three years president of the Alabama State Agricultural society. For twenty-five years he has been a life member of the American Pomological society; from 1892 to 1894 he was professor of agriculture in Clemson college; from 1894 to 1897 he was a truck farmer near Atlanta; from July, 1897, until he resigned, July, 1905, he was professor of agriculture and director of the agricultural department of Clemson college, agriculturist and vice-director of the state experimental station, and for three years director of the farmers' institutes. He is author of "The Southern Gardener's Practical Manual," and of several other useful works on agriculture and livestock.

In 1906 Professor Newman was awarded a pension by the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in consideration of his long and successful service as a teacher of agriculture and for service rendered in the application of chemical science to the promotion of agriculture. At the age of seventy-two he is still engaged in studying and practicing agriculture, horticulture and fruit-growing and is teaching by practical demonstration and correspondence.

In politics Professor Newman is a Democrat. In religion he is an Episcopalian. For recreation he engages in hunting and fishing.

He advises the young to study carefully their tastes and talents, choose a definite object in life and bend every energy to accomplish it. Reflecting upon the past he says: "The chief gratification in my old age, and the pride of my life, comes from the consciousness of having furnished so many real men from my pupils and from the service I have rendered the tillers of the Southern soil."

On August 3, 1863, Professor Newman was married to Alberta Lewis. They have four children now (1909) living: C. L. Newman, professor of agriculture and head of the agricultural department of the North Carolina State Agricultural college; W. H. Newman, in the United States army for thirteen years; C. C. Newman, for eight years professor of horticulture in Clemson college and horticulturist of the experiment station; and Mary S., wife of Professor Ernest Walker of the University of Arkansas.

The address of Professor Newman is Walhalla, South Carolina.

GEORGE MANLY NORRIS

NORRIS, GEORGE MANLY, planter, of Vance, Orangeburg county, South Carolina, was born in that county on the 27th of March, 1848. His father, George Norris, was a farmer and planter, "a man of the strictest honesty and of most persistent determination to succeed in his chosen pursuit." His grandfather, Patrick Nash, came to Fairfield county, South Carolina, from Ireland, a little before the outbreak of the War of the Revolution; and he served in the Revolutionary army during that struggle.

Born and reared on a farm, from early boyhood he found himself taking the keenest interest in all that pertained to agriculture, and thoroughly enjoying farm work and farm life. He was but thirteen years old when the War between the States began, and in the troubled years that followed he had little opportunity to attend school regularly. During the last year of the war, although he was but sixteen years old, he served for six months as second lieutenant of Company F, of the Second regiment of South Carolina junior troops. After the war, he attended a good private school, where he prepared for the University of South Carolina; and in the fall of 1868 he entered upon a two years' course of study there, and was graduated in 1870. He has all his life been a constant and careful reader of the literature of scientific agriculture; and he takes a warm practical interest in all that concerns the improvement of agricultural methods and the dissemination of information about agriculture among the people of South Carolina.

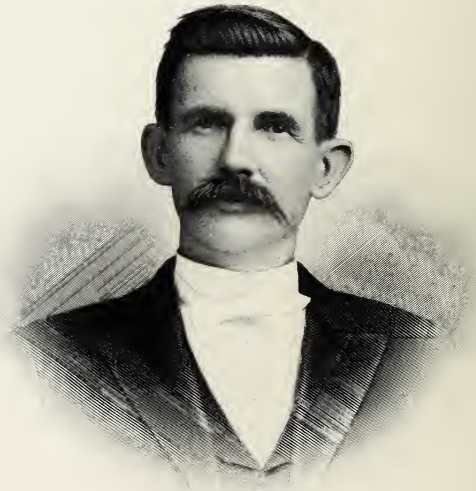
From 1873 to 1875 he acted as superintendent of a large turpentine farm which was owned by his brother, Colonel D. K. Norris. But the strong inclination which he had always felt toward the pursuit of agriculture proved decisive in his choice of a life-work, and in 1876 he began to manage a farm for himself. He has continued a practical agriculturist since that time. He is also interested in the rapidly developing manufactures of his state; and since its organization in 1898, he has been a director in the Norris Cotton Mills company. For the last twenty years

he has been chairman of the board of school trustees for his district.

Mr. Norris was married on the 22d of April, 1875, to Miss Henrietta H. Connor. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now (1909) living.

A Democrat by conviction, Mr. Norris has always supported the platform and the nominees of the regular Democratic organization. He is identified with the Baptist church.

Actively interested in the recent and promising development of more intelligent agricultural methods and of more enterprising business methods in commerce and in manufactures, Mr. Norris is a representative of the growing body of scientific agriculturalists, public-spirited, and active for the welfare of their community and their state, who are doing good work for South Carolina.



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JAMES NORTON

NORTON, JAMES, statesman, merchant and farmer, was born October 8, 1843, on a farm, in Marion county, near Mullins, South Carolina. His father, John Norton, farmer, was a profoundly pious, industrious and persevering man, characteristics transmitted to the son; his mother, Pennsy (Lewis) Norton, a refined woman of strong religious convictions, was a powerful influence in his life—in youth she formed his moral and spiritual character, in early manhood prevented his taking up the study of law, and when he returned home after the close of the War between the States, discouraged with the outlook and determined to go West, she, with cheerful words, persuaded him to remain in his native state. His blood is English-Irish. His first paternal American ancestor, James Norton, came from England to Massachusetts, then to Alexandria, Virginia, and finally settled in Georgetown, South Carolina; his first maternal ancestor in America came from the north of Ireland and founded the widely-known Lewis family in Virginia, one of whom became governor of the state.

He was reared on a farm and was a typical, robust, romping country boy; did all kinds of farm work when not in school; and was fond of hunting. In 1861, when only a little more than seventeen years old, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army and served creditably as such throughout the war. He was wounded several times, once so severely as to partially cripple him for life. His only academic education was obtained in the schools in his home town, but he got all they had to give. He has been a hard student—"day and night for forty years," he says—and is more widely read and better informed than many holders of college degrees. His first strong impulse to strive for success was given him, when in school, by an old man's commendation of another boy, and resulted in his succeeding in heading all his classes and in inspiring him with confidence in his own capacity to win.

The year immediately following the war he worked on a farm. In 1866 he began to teach school in Mullins, and continued

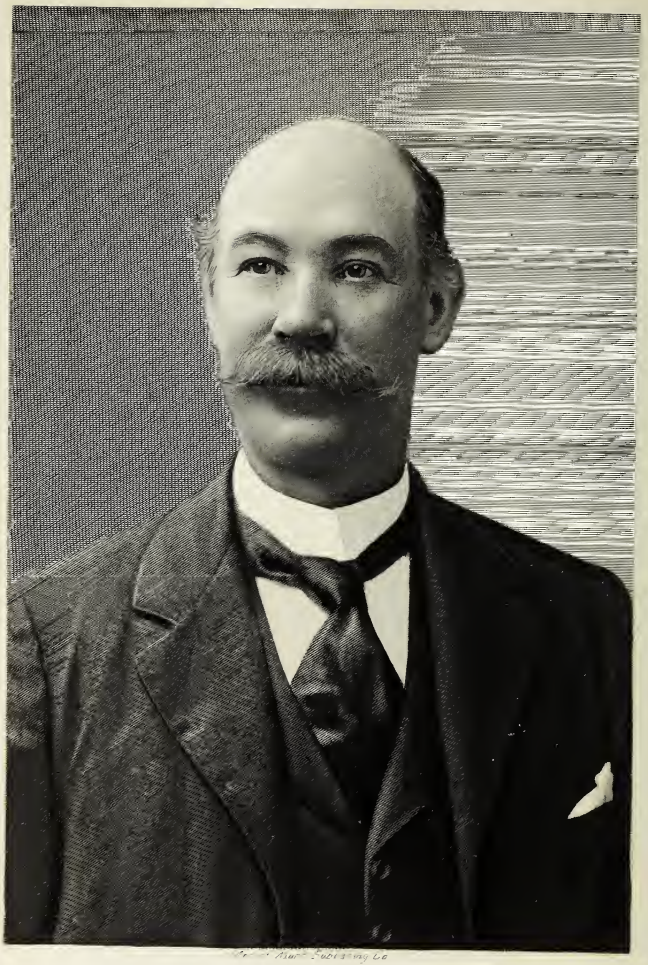
teaching until 1870, when he returned to farming, which he continued for some years, and did some merchandising. He has always been more or less active in politics, as a Democrat, of course. He served as school commissioner for Marion county, 1870-72; was a member of the state legislature, 1886-87 and 1890-91; assistant comptroller-general of the state, 1890-94, and comptroller-general, 1894-97, and was representative in congress from the sixth South Carolina district, two terms, 1897-1901. His career in congress was not spectacular, but as a hard-working, productive member his record will compare favorably with that of any of his colleagues; he made one speech, in reply to unjust criticism of the South in congress and in the Northern newspapers, which attracted wide attention and was most favorably commented on throughout the South.

He has been and is prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he has been a working member the greater part of his life; he has been steward since 1867; was delegate to the annual conferences of 1876, 1878, 1880, 1881 and 1884, and was Sunday school superintendent for some years. He is a Mason. He finds his most enjoyable outdoor recreation in looking after his farm; indoors, in reading; he is partial to historical works, especially those dealing with early Christianity and with America. As opportunity occurs he is gathering data to be used in bringing W. W. Sellers' history to date.

If true success be making a good name and gaining and holding the respect and esteem of the community in which he has spent his entire life—men of philosophic turn of mind say it is—he has attained it, though he has not amassed a great amount of money. Of his own career he has said: "As I look back all life is a blunder and partial failure; yet, hard work and never, never ceasing effort could accomplish no more. I did my best for my people as a public official, and have been as helpful to my fellowmen as means, ability and opportunity would permit." He thinks young men, especially those contemplating public life, would be benefited by reading and studying the life of Daniel, as set forth in the Book of Books.

On May 18, 1870, he was married to Rachel Cochrane Sellers; two children have been born to them, one of whom is now living.

His address is Mullins, Marion county, South Carolina.



Yours truly

S. W. Ory

SAMUEL MARSHALL ORR

ORR, SAMUEL MARSHALL, M. D., of Anderson, South Carolina, a prominent physician and surgeon, at one time president of the Anderson County Medical association, vice-president of the South Carolina Medical association, and surgeon for the Charleston and Western Railway company, and for the Blue Ridge Railway company, is also actively prominent in many of the leading business interests of Anderson, and is a director of the Anderson Cotton mills, vice-president of the Farmers and Merchants bank, president and treasurer of the Anderson Water, Light and Power company, and president and treasurer of the Orr Cotton mills.

He is the second son of Governor James L. Orr and Mrs. Mary Jane (Marshall) Orr. He was born at Anderson, South Carolina, on the 5th of June, 1855, and his entire life has been spent in his native place. His brothers, Colonel James L. Orr (who died February 28, 1905,) and Christopher Hugh Orr (who died in 1888) were both lawyers. Colonel James L. Orr preceded Dr. Samuel M. Orr in the presidency of the Orr Cotton mills, and at the time of his death was one of the most prominent mill men in the South. Mrs. Martha Orr Patterson, a sister, was the founder of the industrial school for boys now conducted by the state of South Carolina; while another sister, Mrs. Mary Orr Earle, resides in Greenville, South Carolina.

Samuel M. Orr first attended the school of the Rev. Edward R. Miles, and later the institution conducted by Prof. W. J. Ligon. Later he was a student at King's Mountain Military school, at Yorkville, South Carolina, under Col. A. Coward. He then completed a literary course at Furman university. Beginning the study of medicine under Dr. W. H. Nardin, Sr., he was graduated in March, 1879, from the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Returning to Anderson he practiced his profession successfully for twenty-five years, forming a copartnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Nardin. Dr. Orr was called frequently in consultation by physicians in Abbeville, Greenville, Walhalla, and other neighboring towns. He was lecturer on anatomy and physiology in the Home school, and in Patrick's institute. Gov-

ernor Richardson appointed him a member of the first board of medical examiners for the state of South Carolina. He has always advocated the highest standards in education for the medical profession. In his large practice as physician and surgeon he has ministered to many people by his magnetic and hopeful temperament, as well as by that practical good sense and readiness to advise with those who wished counsel on any and all subjects, which has made him the trusted friend and adviser of multitudes of people.

While he always gave the first consideration to his practice and his professional duties, Mr. Orr has given evidence of marked capacity for business and of sound judgment in financial affairs. In 1883 he formed a partnership with E. P. Sloan, under the firm name of Orr and Sloan, druggists. He was a leading director in the first Building and Loan association, which did so much to build up the city of Anderson. He was one of the original trustees of the Anderson graded schools, and he is chairman of the medical board of the city hospital.

In 1875 Dr. Orr married Miss Charlotte Alethea Allen, on one side the granddaughter of Dr. Charles Louis Gaillard, formerly of Charleston, and on the other side the granddaughter of Mr. Bannister Allen, of Abbeville county. Her father's family, originally English, came to South Carolina from Virginia; while her mother's family were French Huguenots. Dr. Orr attributes most of the success he has attained in life to the advice, counsel and untiring help of his wife. They have four children: Harry Allen Orr, electrical engineer, president and treasurer of the Savannah River Power company, and vice-president of the Anderson Water, Light and Power company; Samuel Marshall Orr, Jr., electrical engineer and superintendent of the Savannah River Power company, and two daughters, Miss Mary Orr and Miss Lydia Orr, who are at home with their parents.

Dr. Orr is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and has been a vestryman for over twenty years. Throughout life his motto has been "if you would be happy, make other people happy."

EDWARD FROST PARKER

PARKER, EDWARD FROST, physician and surgeon, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 16, 1867, son of Francis Le Jau Parker, M. D., LL. D., and Elizabeth (Frost) Parker, and grandson of Capt. Thomas Parker, who commanded the Abbeville volunteers in the Florida war, and Eleanor Legare Frost. His great-grandfather was also named Thomas Parker, and during the administration of General George Washington, he held the post of United States district attorney for South Carolina just following the Revolution. He is also a great-grandson of William Henry Drayton, one time chief justice of South Carolina, and is a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of Rev. Dr. Francis Le Jau, rector of Goose Creek church from 1707 to 1717. Both branches of his family have been prominently identified with the history of the state from colonial times.

Edward Frost Parker received his general education at the Charleston high school, the South Carolina Military academy, and the University of Virginia. Upon leaving the latter institution, he entered the Medical college of the state of South Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1889, receiving the degree of M. D., with first honors, and the award of the college cup. He then served a year as interne of the Charleston city hospital, and after practicing general medicine for several years, studied eye, ear, nose and throat diseases in England and Germany. In 1895, he received clinical appointments in the Royal Opthalmic hospital, and in the Golden Square Nose and Throat hospital of London. Upon his return to Charleston he limited his practice to diseases of the organs of special sense, in the treatment of which he has been unusually successful. He is also professor of physiology and clinical professor of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the Medical college of the state of South Carolina.

Dr. Parker is a member of the American Medical, the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological associations, and of various local scientific and social organizations. He is the author of a number of scientific articles connected with his specialty, and has published an essay entitled, "A History of

Surgery in South Carolina," for which he was awarded the prize offered by the South Carolina Medical association, in 1893, for the best history of surgery of the state.

On November 5, 1907, Dr. Parker married Harriet Horry Frost Prioleau, daughter of E. Horry Frost and Frances Ravenel of Charleston.

His address is Charleston, South Carolina.

ROBERT PAINE PELL

PELL, ROBERT PAINE, Litt. D., Presbyterian clergyman and educator, president of Converse college, was born June 12, 1860, in Washington, Beaufort county North Carolina. His father, Reverend William E. Pell, clergyman, educator and editor, was an intellectual man of great moral force, strong and vigorous physically, and noted for his courtesy, generosity and charity; his mother, Virginia Caroline (Ramsey) Pell, was a refined woman who powerfully influenced his moral and spiritual life. His family is of English descent on both sides; early paternal ancestors were seamen. The Rolfe who married Pocahontas was among his maternal ancestors.

Owing to his father's vocation, he resided during his childhood and youth in several different places, living in turn in Raleigh, Lenoir, and Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Having suffered from poor health in boyhood and youth, he speaks from personal and by no means pleasant experience, when he impresses upon students the value of outdoor exercise to keep themselves in good physical condition.

He received most of his primary education at home, and his preparatory course was taken at the Finlay high school, Lenoir, North Carolina, where he found the public library (of which he made constant use) of inestimable value. Entering the University of North Carolina, he was graduated A. B. in 1881; for the two years following he took post-graduate studies there, serving as instructor in English. His affection for his alma mater was strong, and has continued through his career. He says that to it he owes the strongest inspirations of his life. He was a teacher at the North Carolina State Normal school, 1881-1883. He studied at Union Theological seminary for a year, but poor health forced him to discontinue this work. In 1904 the University of North Carolina conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt. D.

In 1887 he was ordained minister of the Presbyterian church, and at once began missionary work among the mountain folk of North Carolina and continued for eight years, 1887-1891, as

evangelist of Orange presbytery; and 1891-1895, as evangelist of North Carolina synod; he established during the period a system of parochial schools for the children of the mountaineers, which brought about a general educational awakening in that section; and life in the mountains improved his health.

In 1895 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Newberry, South Carolina, Presbyterian church, and remained there until the following year, when he accepted the presidency of the Presbyterian College for Women, Columbia, South Carolina. After six years' administration of its affairs, in 1902, when Dr. B. F. Wilson resigned the presidency of Converse college, Spartanburg, South Carolina, Dr. Pell became his successor. He advocates for the average Southern girl who does not wish to be a specialist, but has home-loving and home-making instincts, a liberalizing course of study; and each year since it came under his control Converse college has grown in popularity and in the number of its students.

He believes that beneficiary education should be accepted only as an absolute necessity, and then only with stipulation that in after years it shall be fully repaid. He is a member of Kappa Sigma college fraternity.

On January 2, 1889, he was married to Annie Haske Shepherd. They have had two children, both of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is Converse college, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

CHARLES PETTY

PETTY, CHARLES, for twenty-eight years editor of "The Spartan," Spartanburg, South Carolina, ex-member of the provisional legislature from 1865 to 1866, and a member of the "Wallace house," was born near Gaffney, Spartanburg (now Cherokee) county, South Carolina, on January 15, 1835. He is descended from good old revolutionary and colonial stock, two of his great-grandfathers, Absalom Petty and John Leak, having served in the Revolutionary war. His father, James Petty, was a farmer, "a plain, blunt man, of fixed opinions," known and esteemed for his energy and industry.

He says that he passed his early life "in the country, there being no cities or villages from 1835 to 1845." He "worked on the farm when he could not help it," he declares; and while the instructors of the old-field schools he regards as "poor teachers", they drilled him in "Webster's Blue Back" in such a way that he is grateful for being accounted a good speller. He also says, "we had no books, and only an open eighteen by twenty-foot log house, with a four by twelve-foot fire place"; so that he feels that "in his early schooling he had many difficulties to overcome." Yet he persevered in study. The influence upon his character of his father, James Petty, and his mother, Ruth (Cannon) Petty, was in every way strong and good, in stimulating and strengthening his moral and intellectual life by the inculcation of sound principles. After his earlier experience in the country schools, he attended D. D. Rosa's school, at Limestone, and Saint John's academy at Spartanburg, where he was prepared for college.

Wofford college gave him his collegiate training; and he was graduated in 1857. He began at once to teach school; and this profession he followed until June, 1861. In August, 1861, he volunteered in the Confederate service; and he was actively engaged until April 10, 1865; serving as lieutenant of Company C, Thirteenth regiment of South Carolina volunteers, in General Lee's army. After the war, he taught school for two or three years, and then engaged in farming for several years. Since 1880 he has been editor of "The Spartan."

In the year immediately following the war, he served as a member of the provisional legislature; he was also a member of the "Wallace house." From 1877 to 1879 he served on the state board of education.

He is identified with the Democratic party, and he has never swerved from party allegiance. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On April 12, 1859, Mr. Petty married Julia D. Davis, daughter of John Davis and Mrs. Mary Ganning Davis. They have had eight children, five of whom are now living.

HARRISON RANDOLPH

RANDOLPH, HARRISON, LL. D., was born December 8, 1871, in New Orleans. He was the son of John Feild Randolph and Virginia Winder Dashiell Bayard Randolph. The elder Randolph was a physician and, for a time, surgeon and brevet lieutenant-colonel in the United States army.

The earliest ancestor of the family in America was William Randolph of Turkey Island, Virginia, who immigrated from Warwickshire, England. Bayard, another ancestor, was a nephew of Peter Stuyvesant. Colonel John Bayard served in the first Pennslyvania company in the Revolutionary war, while Judge Samuel Bayard was special minister to England and participated in negotiating the Jay treaty.

The early life of Harrison Randolph was passed in Charlottesville, Virginia. He was blessed with robust health, and enjoyed freedom from routine duties. His mother was to him a source of inspiration and uplift in every way. To her excellent management he is indebted for good educational advantages from the first. Being always a wide reader, he supplemented his schooling with the treasures of the library. Afterwards he studied in Pantops academy in Charlottesville, Virginia; and later, at the University of Virginia, graduating from the latter institution in 1892 with the degree of M. A. From 1892 to 1895 he studied in the University of Virginia, specializing in mathematics. In 1899 he was honored with the degree of LL. D. from Washington and Lee university and, in 1905, with the same degree from South Carolina college.

In 1890 Dr. Randolph became an instructor in mathematics in the University of Virginia, a line of activity to which he was drawn by personal taste. This work he continued until 1895, when he became professor of mathematics in the University of Arkansas, where he continued two years. In 1897 he became president and professor of mathematics in the College of Charleston, a position he still (1909) holds.

Dr. Randolph attributes his success chiefly to contact with men in active life. He is a member of the A. T. O. fraternity,

the Tilka society of the University of Virginia, and the Charleston club. In politics he is a Democrat; in religion, an Episcopalian. His chief relaxation he finds in musical practice on the piano and organ. He has never been married.

His address is 24 South Battery, Charleston, South Carolina.

ALEXANDER MAY REDFERN

REDFERN, ALEXANDER MAY, son of David T. and Mary May Redfern, was born March 21, 1862, at Anson, North Carolina. His father was a planter, who from 1874 to 1876 served his county as a representative in "the Wallace house" of the state legislature; in 1878 he was returned for the third time to the state house of representatives; from 1882 to 1886 and from 1890 to 1894 he served in the state senate; and from 1891 to 1903 he was a trustee of Clemson college. David T. Redfern was a quiet and determined man, interested in all the duties of a private citizen and especially in schools and the equipment of his children for life.

His earliest known paternal ancestor in America, David Redfern, came from Ireland to North Carolina in the middle of the eighteenth century. His maternal ancestors, the Jacksons, Blakeneys, and Mays, Scotch-Irish, came from the north of Ireland, and from Virginia after Braddock's defeat.

His youth was passed in the country. When out of school, he was required to do light work about the farm. He attended the academy at White Store, North Carolina, and at Chesterfield, South Carolina. Afterward he studied at Furman university, Greenville, South Carolina, and at Wake Forest college, North Carolina, where, in 1884, he was graduated with the degree of B. S.

Wishing to become a physician, he proceeded to equip himself for this profession as fully as possible. From 1884 to 1886 he studied in the Long Island college hospital, New York, graduting in 1886 as valedictorian of his class and with the degree of M. D. Afterward, he took post-graduate courses in the New Orleans Polyclinic and in the New York City Post-Graduate school and hospital. In 1886 he began the practice of medicine in Chesterfield, South Carolina. Since that date he has continuously practiced his profession. From 1888 to 1893 he was county physician; and, since 1893, he has been surgeon of Clemson college.

Dr. Redfern is worshipful master of Clemson lodge, No. 254, A. F. M.; secretary of Living Arch Chapter No. 21, R. A. M.;

Knight Templar and Shriner. In politics he has always been a Democrat. In religion, he is a Baptist. His professional duties he varies with farming. On June 4, 1891, he married Annie Strayhorn. Three children have been born to them, two of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is Clemson College, Oconee county, South Carolina.

ARTHUR GAILLARD REMBERT

REMBERT, ARTHUR GAILLARD, educator, was born May 30, 1860, in Charleston county, South Carolina. His father, Edward James Rembert, M. D., physician and planter, was widely known and much esteemed for his many sterling qualities; his mother, Esther Gourdin (Gaillard) Rembert, a most estimable woman, was the strongest and most lasting influence in his life. His ancestry is Huguenot on both sides. The family was founded in America by Remberts and Gaillards, who left France during the Huguenot persecutions under Louis XIV, and settled in lower South Carolina.

He spent his youth in the country. Frail, and more inclined to reading and sedentary habits than to play, he assisted in looking after the details of plantation work, but more from a sense of duty than because such work was congenial. His early education was received at home and in private schools. In 1884, he was graduated, A. B. and A. M., from Wofford college, Spartanburg, South Carolina; and several years later he took a year of post-graduate work at the University of Chicago. During his senior year he was elected instructor in French and Greek at Wofford college. The work attracted him, and he turned from the law, which had been his first choice as a profession, and decided to make teaching his life-work.

In the fall following his graduation he began his work as a teacher in the high school at Laurinburg, South Carolina. In 1886-87, he was principal of the Dothan, South Carolina, high school; in 1887, he returned to Spartanburg to become head master of Wofford Fitting school, a position he filled until 1892, when he joined the faculty of Wofford college as professor of Greek. In this position he has earned and received recognition as one of the leading educators of the state.

Next to that of his mother, which has been all-embracing, the strongest influences for good in his life came from his association with two teachers, one in a preparatory school and one in college. He is (1909) a member of the state board of education;

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat.

On June 19, 1889, he married Alice Piedmont Duncan. Four children have been born to them, of whom two are (1909) living.

His address is 244 College Place, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

JAMES HENRY RICE, JR.

RICE, JAMES HENRY, Jr., a resident of Spartanburg, South Carolina, "teacher, fiduciary man, and editor," secretary of the Audubon society of South Carolina, and state game and fish warden, was born near the town of Ninety-Six, in Abbeville county, South Carolina, July 2, 1868.

His father, James Henry Rice, lawyer and planter, was a member of the South Carolina house of representatives in 1878 and 1879; and from 1886 to 1890 was the state superintendent of education, known through the entire state for his administration of that office. His mother, Mrs. Annie (Lawton) Rice, had a strong influence on the intellectual and moral life of her son. His paternal grandfather, Ezekiel Rice, died at Charleston, 1839, and was the husband of Margaret Burch, a daughter of Sarah Carew, whose father, James Henry Carew, had been prominent in the Irish Rebellion of 1798 and died at Calais, his children emigrating to Charleston, South Carolina.

He lived in the country until he was ten years old, his health perfect; and in a village until he was fifteen. He became familiar with the ordinary kinds of work on a farm, and accustomed to the "tending of sheep and cattle." Hunting and fishing were his favorite forms of amusement.

After attending country schools in his earlier boyhood, he was graduated, with the first honor of his class, from the Ninety-Six high school. He took a college course, of which he writes: "I consider my college course the most lasting injury I ever received." As his opinion differs so decidedly from that of most men who have been at college, his own expression concerning it is given here that it may have such weight as it is entitled to have with young people. "Home, and contact with men in active life," he reckons the strongest influences for good in his life.

The active work of a self-supporting life, he began as a clerk in a law office in the village of Ninety-Six, when he was eighteen years old. But he did not complete his law studies for admission to the bar. Instead, he became a teacher, he did editorial work, and he also acted as agent for D. Appleton company,

the publishers. He also represented in a fiduciary capacity the Chamberlin Land and Investment company (Rothschilds), and acted as an especial representative of Charles R. Flint, agent of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York. In 1895 he became the editor of the "Colonial Record of South Carolina."

Previous to accepting his present positions Mr. Rice regarded the following as his most important public services: "Dividing the Constitutional convention (1895) between factions; editing 'Colonial Record'; with others, forming the Atlantic Coast Lumber company (the greatest in the world) and discovering and exploiting Horry county."

Since April, 1907, Mr. Rice has been secretary of the Audubon society of South Carolina, acting by appointment of the governor also as state game and fish warden. His work has received honorable mention from Dr. T. S. Palmer, in charge of game protection United States department of agriculture; from Frank M. Chapman, curator museum of natural history, Central park, New York city, and from other eminent authorities throughout the country. Referring to his work for the Audubon society, "The State" of Columbia, one of the leading newspapers of South Carolina, said last year: "One officer of the Audubon society has done more to enforce law within one year than have all the sheriffs and constables of the state in twenty years."

On April 30, 1892, Mr. Rice married Miss Jennie Mauer. They have five children.

Asked to name the strongest impulse to strive for such prizes as he has won in life, he writes: "I have won no prizes; the other fellows always got the plums. I knocked them down."

He is a Democrat in politics. In church relations he is identified with the Presbyterian Church, South. He names baseball, shooting, chess and billiards as his favorite forms of exercise and recreation.

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

WALTER MERRITT RIGGS

RIGGS, WALTER MERRITT, was born in Orangeburg, South Carolina, January 24, 1873. His parents were Harpin and Emma Julia (Gowan) Riggs. His father was a carriage maker and manufacturer of building material. He was marked by energy and blunt honesty, and was a strong champion of temperance. He was a native of Connecticut, but moved to South Carolina about twenty years before the war. At the age of seventy-eight he died, having lost both arms, one at the age of about sixty-five in a planing machine, and the other soon after the war in a needle saw gin. He was a man of indomitable spirit, whom no misfortune could daunt. He was an officer in the Presbyterian church at Orangeburg, of which church the whole immediate family were members.

As a boy, Walter Riggs enjoyed good health; he had a special liking for machinery and mechanical toys of all kinds. He built a great many miniature machines, modeled after those in his father's factory. His early life was passed in the town of Orangeburg. His father required him to work on Saturdays and during vacations in his lumber mill and paint shop. This work the son regards as the most valuable part of his early education.

Walter Riggs was brought up in an almost puritanic atmosphere. His mother's influence upon his spiritual life was especially strong. The first school he attended was that of Mrs. Rebecca Aldergotti, in Orangeburg. He then went to the high school taught by Mr. S. R. Mellichamp. In 1890, he entered the Alabama Polytechnic institute, graduating in 1893 with the degree of B. S. Personal ambition and a desire to gratify his parents proved in these years a powerful stimulus to the young man, while personal preference determined the choice of his career. During his sophomore year he won the declaimer's medal, awarded by the faculty. Because of his graduating at the head of his class, he was given a post-graduateship in the Alabama Polytechnic institute. In 1894 he received the degree of electrical and mechanical engineer from the same institution. During the summer of 1894 he did special work on electrical physics and mechanics at Cornell university, New York.

His serious life-work began in his post-graduate year at Alabama Polytechnic institute when he assumed the duty of instructor in the department of English literature. At the beginning of the next session he was elected an instructor in physics. His life has been given to teaching. In 1893-94 he was post-graduate assistant in English literature; in 1894-95 he was instructor in physics in the Alabama Polytechnic institute; from 1895 to February, 1896, he continued the same work, when he was elected instructor in electrical engineering at Clemson college. Here he remained and, in June, 1901, was promoted to the position of director of the department of mechanical and electrical engineering and professor of electrical engineering. During his stay at Clemson college he has developed the course in electrical engineering, as now given, built and equipped the two electrical laboratories, and is now in charge of all the work given in electrical and mechanical engineering and mechanic arts. He has been, and is still, president of the Clemson Agricultural College Athletic association; and, for one year, was president of the Clemson Science club. He has published no work, but has, in mimeograph form, a work on Dynamo Design for the use of his classes. He is the author of the following papers: 1, "A Method of Conducting Electrical Engineering Laboratory Work," read at the Atlanta meeting of the American Association of Agricultural colleges and experiment stations; 2, "Electric Drive in Cotton Mills," given before the Engineering club of the Georgia school of Technology in 1902; 3, "Electrical Laboratory Equipment," a paper read in June, 1904, at the Niagara meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering education, and many other papers of minor importance. Professor Riggs has patented no devices, but has invented a number of laboratory appliances.

He is a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity, a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a member and director of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and a member of the Audubon society. He is also secretary of the mechanical section of the American Association of Agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to which office he was elected in 1903. In politics he is a Democrat. He is not a church member, but, by rearing, is a Presbyterian.

He is devoted to athletic sports, finding his recreation in baseball and football. He has taken an active part in the organ-

ization of the Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic association and the South Carolina Inter-Collegiate Athletic association. Since the inception of the latter, in 1902, he has been its president and, since the same year, he has been vice-president of the Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic association. These associations he feels have done a great work in the purification of amateur college sports. He introduced inter-collegiate sports at Clemson college, himself coaching its first football team. He has been president of the Clemson Agricultural College Athletic association ever since its organization in 1896. While a student at the Alabama Polytechnic institute he was captain and catcher on the baseball team and, for three seasons, was left end on the football team. He is a great believer in the benefits accruing to college life from inter-collegiate athletic sports.

He is one of the fortunate ones who feels that he has not failed in any of the principal objects of his life. To the young he offers the following wise suggestions: "Be accurately truthful, yet tactful; energetic and willing to work cheerfully in a subordinate capacity; never compare the amount of work done with the money compensation received."

On December 22, 1897, he married Marie Louise Moore.

His address is Clemson College, Oconee county, South Carolina.

D. CLAUDE ROSS

ROSS, D. CLAUDE, president of the National Bank of Gaffney, president of the Gaffney Savings bank, president of the Gaffney Trust company, and a director in most of the cotton mills and building and loan associations and companies of Cherokee county, was born in Spartanburg district, now Cherokee county, on the 14th of January, 1866.

His father, S. S. Ross, was a planter who was also interested in mining. His mother was H. V. Lipscomb, whose father came from Louisa, Virginia. His father's family is of Scotch descent, Thomas Ross, the first American ancestor of the family, having come from the north of Scotland and settled in New Haven, Connecticut; a few years later (about 1750) removing to Elizabeth, New Jersey. Certain of his descendants settled in South Carolina after the war.

D. Claude Ross spent the first twelve years of his life upon his father's plantation. In 1878 his father removed to Gaffney, South Carolina, where the son has since resided. He attended the country and village schools near his early home, and was for one term a student at the South Carolina college; but he did not complete the course there.

He was strongly attracted to business in his early manhood; and he began the active work of his business life by taking the position of bookkeeper for the firm of Carroll and Stacy, cotton merchants. After some years spent in this position, he became identified with the National Bank of Gaffney, at the organization of that institution becoming its cashier, and retaining that position until (in 1904) he was elected president. He had also served as secretary and cashier of the Gaffney Savings bank from its organization until he was chosen its president in 1904. He is vice-president of the Bank of Grover, North Carolina. As the new industrial development of South Carolina in the establishment and development of cotton mills has gone forward, Mr. Ross has been actively interested in promoting the establishment and in helping to direct the management of the numerous mills in his part of the state; and his name is found on the board of directors of many of these factories.

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By political conviction, he is identified with the Democratic party, and he uniformly supports the nominees and the principles of that party.

In his church life, he is connected with the Baptist denomination.

Mr. Ross is also a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Order of Red Men.

His address is Gaffney, South Carolina.

WILLIAM HERBERT RUFF

RUFF, WILLIAM HERBERT, of Ridgeway, South Carolina, merchant, president of the Bank of Ridgeway, was born in Richland county, South Carolina, on the 3d of February, 1859. His father was Daniel William Ruff, a planter; his mother was Mrs. Harriett (Shedd) Ruff. His father's family originally came from Holland, and settled in South Carolina in colonial days. His mother's ancestors were Scotch-Irish.

At the death of his grandfather, Daniel Ruff, the management of the plantation fell to Daniel William Ruff, the father of the subject of this sketch, who had then recently married Miss Harriett Shedd, daughter of William and Margaret Shedd. In 1861, at the outbreak of the War between the States, and when William Herbert Ruff was but two years old, his father entered the Confederate army, in which he served until he was stricken with typhoid fever, in 1863, in the Virginia campaign, dying after a brief illness. His widow was left with three small children, and at the close of the war, with money exhausted, lands rendered useless by the freeing of the slaves, and society disorganized by the war, she began with great courage, life under the new conditions which involved a stern struggle on her part and on the part of her children as they grew up. She removed at this time to Winnsboro, South Carolina; and after spending two years in that town, she went to live upon a small farm which she owned in the country nearby. Driven from that farm by the unsettled condition of the country which rendered it unsafe for an unprotected woman with only small children in her family to live at so great a distance from her neighbors, she removed to Ridgeway when her son was thirteen years old.

He attended the schools within reach of his home in his early years, and for a time he was in the public schools of Ridgeway. He had known a healthy boyhood, and had been trained to care for stock, to work in the garden, to cut wood, and systematically and methodically to use his hands and his physical strength in work that helped to make a home, even while he was a small boy. From the Ridgeway schools he went to Wofford college, but not

having the means for completing his course there, he withdrew before graduation and passing a few months at Eastman's Business college, he was graduated from that institution.

While he was at school at Ridgeway, he begun to work in the store of his uncle; and soon after he had completed his course at business college he became identified with trade and merchandise at Ridgeway, making his way steadily until he became the head of the important business which was conducted in his name. Since the organization of the Bank of Ridgeway, in 1898, Mr. Ruff has been president of that institution.

While at college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is a Mason. In his political relations he is identified with the Democratic party.

He has never connected himself with any religious denomination or ethical society.

He has found his favorite form of recreation and exercise in "taking long tramps through the woods and in fishing."

On the 28th of September, 1882, Mr. Ruff married Miss Eloise Nott Davis. They have had four children, all of whom are now living.

ARTHUR KENDRICK SANDERS

SANDERS, ARTHUR KENDRICK, farmer, of Hagood, Sumter county, South Carolina, from 1888 to 1892 and again from 1894 to 1898 a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, and since 1901 chairman of the board of directors of the South Carolina penitentiary, was born at Hagood on the 3d of July, 1860. His father, Thomas Osborne Sanders, was a farmer, successful as a planter and as a business man, who never aspired to political office. His mother was Mrs. Cornelia (Hicks) Sanders. His father's family trace their descent from William Sanders who emigrated from England and settled in South Carolina in 1738.

His boyhood was that of a healthful and happy country boy, fond of all kinds of sport, but taught to work systematically in the fields on his father's farm when not in school, from his early boyhood until he went to college. His father's circumstances were such as to open the way to regular schooling and to a course at the Carolina Military institute at Charlotte, North Carolina, from which institution he was graduated in 1879. In his boyhood he began to be fond of books, and during his school years he became confirmed in the habit of reading for delight as well as for information. He has all his life been a lover of books.

In 1882, at the age of twenty-two, he began life for himself as a farmer in the town where he now resides. He says: "Having come from a race of farmers I took to it naturally, and have never been anything else." In 1888 he was elected to the South Carolina house of representatives, and he was reëlected in 1890 as an anti-Tillman candidate; but he lost his seat for the next two years because he would not agree to vote against Wade Hampton for the United States senate. He was reëlected to the house of representatives in 1894, and again in 1896. In 1899 he was elected by the legislature of his state a member of the board of directors of the penitentiary; and in 1901 he was made chairman of that board,—a position which he still holds in 1908.

Mr. Sanders is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World. A Democrat in politics, he has never swerved in his loyal allegiance to the principles and nom-

inees of that party. By religious convictions he is affiliated with the Methodist Church, South, although he is not a member of any church.

On the 16th of December, 1885, Mr. Sanders married Miss Eva J. McLeod, daughter of Henry G. McLeod, of Sumter county, who died in 1899. They had five children, four of whom are living in 1908.

WILLIAM HENRY SARTOR

SARTOR, WILLIAM HENRY, prominent manufacturer and capitalist of Union, South Carolina, was born near the city in which he now resides on January 17th, 1863. His father was William Henry Sartor, and his mother was Mrs. Catharine Young Sartor.

He received his early education in the common schools of the county, and of the city of Union. Instead of fitting himself for a college course he deliberately chose to enter early upon a mercantile business, and his success as a merchant was marked, even while he was a very young man.

Early convinced that a new and more prosperous future awaited the people of South Carolina when they should plan for and control the manufacturing on their own territory of most of the cotton crop which constitutes so large a part of the products of the state, Mr. Sartor early became interested in the organizing and building of cotton mills in South Carolina.

In 1901 he organized the Ætna Cotton mills of Union; and he erected the buildings in which those mills now operate 20,060 spindles and 5,000 looms, employing about two hundred and twenty-five operatives. Upon the organization of the Ætna Cotton mills Mr. Sartor was at once elected president and treasurer. These positions at the head of this important corporation he still filled in 1908.

His interest in the material development and the prosperity of Union has not been limited to his work in organizing and managing the Ætna Cotton mills, however. When the city, in 1897, installed a municipal electric light plant, water works, and a sewerage system, Mr. Sartor was made one of the three commissioners of public works. He has been steadily reëlected to this position and he is now chairman of that board. In all that concerns the public welfare and civic betterment of Union, Mr. Sartor has had a prominent part for the last fifteen years.

In 1885, he married Miss Effie Moore. They have two daughters.

Yours Truly

W. H. Taft

Mr. Sartor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

While he has devoted himself steadily and with great assiduity to the interests of the city and of the important manufacturing company of which he is the president and treasurer, he has always taken a keen interest in questions of national politics. He has made an especial study of the questions of the national debt, taxation and sound currency.

ROBERT BETHEA SCARBOROUGH

SCARBOROUGH, ROBERT BETHEA, lawyer of Conway, South Carolina, has served the people of his state as state senator, lieutenant-governor and member of the United States congress; and at the same time has been so successful in the practice of his profession that the people and the corporations who have depended upon him have not felt that their interests intrusted to him were allowed to suffer by reason of his public services.

He was born in Chesterfield, Chesterfield county, South Carolina, October 29, 1861. His father, Rev. Lewis Scarborough, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who was noted for great originality in thought and in his manner and mode of expression, and for an extraordinary memory, as well as for his intensely religious character and his scrupulous honesty. His mother, Mrs. Ann (Bethea) Scarborough, had a marked and deep influence for good upon her son. John Bethea, her great great-grandfather, immigrated to Virginia from England, in the last decade of the seventeenth century. Lewis Scarborough's grandfather came to Virginia from England about 1740.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, but his health was rather poor, and he early manifested a decided preference for study and a strong love of literature. Taught to labor on the farm, he says, "I learned self-reliance, and that labor is the price of success and brings sure reward. It taught me the value of time, how to deal with hired labor, and how to economize."

He attended the common schools, and Mullins academy, but did not take a course of study at any higher institution of learning. Like many another man of strong native ability and limited opportunities, he made the profession of school-teaching and the habit of private study serve him as college and university. At Mullins, he first taught; and later at Little River, South Carolina. From his earliest recollection he had determined to be a lawyer; "not for the honors and emoluments of the profession alone, but from a desire to know the law and to apply it to concrete cases." By private study and persistent reading he fitted himself for

admission to the bar, at the same time reading history, and something of the classics and of natural philosophy.

He began the practice of law at Conway in June, 1884; and he soon took a position at the bar which secured for him the business of several important corporations as well as of numerous individual clients. He was attorney for Horry county, 1885 to 1893, and attorney for the Wilmington, Chadbourn and Conway railroad, from 1886 to 1890. The Burroughs and Collins company, the Waccamaw line of steamers, the Conway, Coast and Western railroad, all of Conway, soon secured his services as attorney, and still retain him in 1908.

He has served as chairman of the board of public works of Conway, and in that capacity, has done much for his town. He is a member of the Pee Dee Historical association. He is a Knight of Pythias.

In 1896 he was elected state senator, serving for four years. In 1899 he became lieutenant-governor of South Carolina upon the death of Governor Ellerbe. Elected member of congress for the sixth district of South Carolina in November, 1900, and reëlected, he served from March 4, 1901, to March 4, 1905, declining another reëlection.

The success of his professional and public career he attributes, in large part, to the incentive he received from private study and from a "natural inclination to investigate and to be a factor in affairs."

A Democrat in his party relations, he has never swerved from strict allegiance to the party in its choice of measures and of men. He is a member of the Methodist church.

On December 15, 1881, he married Mary J. Jones. Of their four children, two sons are living in 1908.

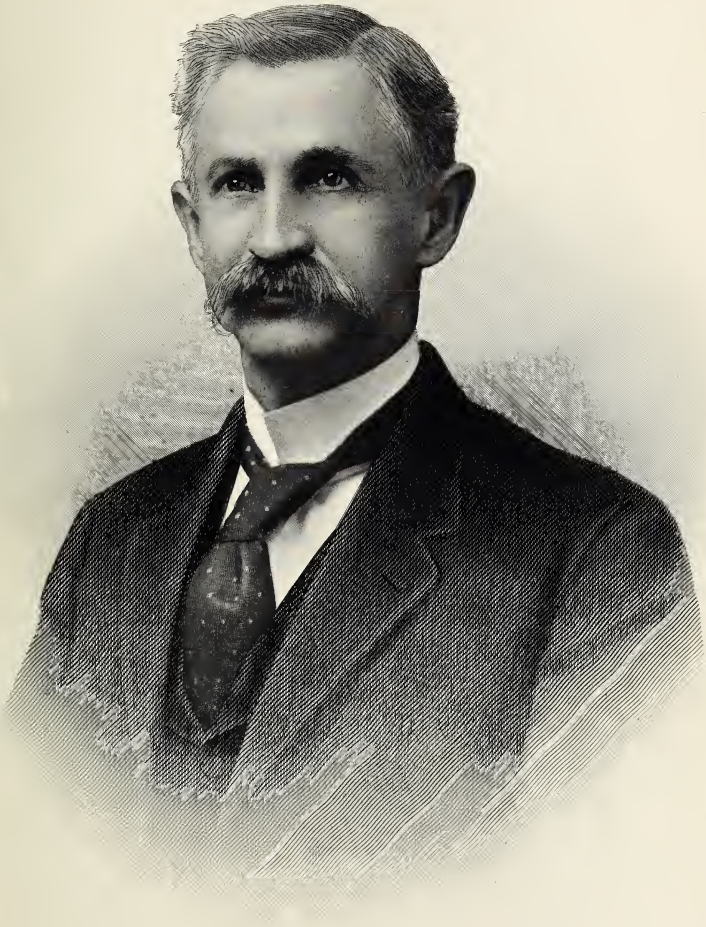
While he feels that he has had a good measure of success in whatever he has undertaken, Mr. Scarborough writes, "I regret that I have not been a more diligent student and more helpful to my fellow-men."

To the youth of South Carolina who would succeed in life, he commends, "a willingness to serve—to render an honest day's work for an honest wage; truthfulness and sobriety; love of home and of family ties; and the seeking of money not from sordid motives but as a means for accomplishing good."

DAVID CUNNINGHAM SCOTT

SCOTT, DAVID CUNNINGHAM, M. D., physician and financier, was born November 23, 1849, in Kingstree, Williamsburg county, South Carolina. His father, John Ervin Scott, cotton planter, was a man of strong faith in his religious belief, and strict integrity. His mother, Mary McCrae (Gordon) Scott, a refined and spiritually-minded woman, greatly influenced his moral and spiritual life. His ancestry is Scotch on both sides. John Scott, the paternal, and Archibald McCrae, the maternal, founders of his family in America, were neighbors, friends and co-religionists in Scotland, and, to avoid persecution in the reign of the Stuarts, went to Ireland together, and not being satisfied there they came in 1734 direct to Williamsburg county, South Carolina, where they settled and reared families, the descendants of which are numerous in that section. The men of both families have been noted as home-lovers and home-makers and for their lack of ambition for public life.

The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent in the country. Having been always healthy, he had all the average country boy's love for hunting and fishing, and he was given plenty of time for both, as no working tasks were put upon him at home. The effect of the War between the States upon the prosperity of the cotton planters disarranged all the plans for study that his parents had laid for him, and made it necessary for him to get the most of his education by his own efforts. When only a boy he chose, solely from personal preference, the profession of medicine, and the choice was not in the least affected by the gloomy outlook that confronted him at the close of the war. He attended the country schools, got all they could give him, and by hard study and frugality got into college, but lack of means compelled him to drop out before finishing the course. Then there was a period of work and hard private study, which was a test of his staying qualities as well as of the strength of his ambition to become a physician, but he stood the test, and in 1873 matriculated at the Medical College of South Carolina, where he was graduated M. D. in 1876. The following year he



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began the practice of medicine in Kingstree, where he has long enjoyed a high reputation as a physician.

As he accumulated means his business acumen in the investment of his money attracted attention to his marked ability as a financier; and in 1901, when the Bank of Kingstree, the first bank established in Williamsburg county, was organized, largely through his personal efforts and influence, he was elected its president. This choice has been fully justified by the prosperity of that institution. In 1905 the Kingstree Real Estate company was organized by himself and a number of his prominent business friends, and he was elected its president. He is still president of both the institutions above named.

Though one of the busiest men in his section, he neglects none of the duties of good citizenship. He is public-spirited and progressive, and has always taken an active and prominent part in the affairs of his town and county. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of graded public schools in Kingstree. In politics he is and has always been a Democrat, but has had no aspirations for official position. He is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He thinks home life and contact with business men have been the most potent influences in his efforts to win success. He is fond of home life and gets therein his most enjoyable recreation.

On December 11, 1884, he married Martha Brockinton, the daughter of Doctor John F. and Elizabeth (Scott) Brockinton, of Williamsburg county, South Carolina. Four children have been born to them, of whom three are now (1909) living.

His address is Kingstree, Williamsburg county, South Carolina.

WARREN NOBLE SCOVILL

SCOVILL, WARREN NOBLE, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, for fifty years a merchant in the town where he now resides, and for the last fifteen years vice-president of the Bank of Orangeburg, was born in Vernon, Oneida county, New York, on the first of January, 1830.

His father, Sheldon Scovill, who had married Miss Emily Noble, was a farmer of Oneida county. He was descended from Ezekiel Scovill who came from England in 1730 and settled in Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Warren Noble Scovill had the advantages of such of the country schools as were within reach of his early home, until he was fifteen years old, at which time he was apprenticed to a mercantile establishment, starting as a boy of all work, and making his way steadily up to the position of manager of the entire business. He began as clerk in a store in Connecticut. But in 1851, at the age of twenty-one, he removed to Orangeburg, South Carolina, and identified himself with the mercantile business there; and he has made for himself a long record of usefulness as merchant and public-spirited citizen, identified with all that makes for the welfare of the town in which he resides.

On the 8th of December, 1858, he married Miss Jane Owen Noble. They have had four children, three of whom are living in 1908.

He was loyal to the state of his love and adoption, and served in the ranks of his country's defenders as a Confederate soldier in Company C, Second regiment of artillery.

In his political relations, Mr. Scovill is a Democrat.

He is identified with the Presbyterian church.

In his business life Mr. Scovill has illustrated the practical business virtues and business habits of the New England stock from which he is descended, and of the early training in business habits which he received in New York and Connecticut. The confidence with which he has been regarded by his fellow townsmen in Orangeburg through the half century of his residence there is evidence that the same business habits, the same essential

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loyalty to local associations and local surroundings, and the same business standards and family ideals which are cherished in the North, when embodied in fifty years of conscientious and kindly life in South Carolina, endear a man to his fellow townsmen there, and win for him their confidence and respect.

WILLIAM LEEVIN SEABROOK

SEABROOK, WILLIAM LEEVIN, pastor of the (Lutheran) Church of the Redeemer at Newberry, South Carolina, and author of "Immortality—a Message of Comfort," was a lawyer for ten years before he became a minister of the gospel. The record of his subsequent life seems to vindicate the wisdom of his choice of the ministry of the word.

Born November 15, 1856, at Frederick, Maryland, he was the son of William L. W. Seabrook, an editor who had for twelve years held the office of commissioner of the land office, and for twenty years was United States weigher, measurer, and gauger for the port of Baltimore, Maryland. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Thomas; and her character was such as has left a strong influence upon the morals and the life-work of her son.

His great great-grandfather, Rev. William Seabrook, originally a clergyman of the Church of England, unwilling to accept the act of uniformity, became a dissenter; his estates were confiscated, and leaving England, accompanied by several of his brothers, he came to Maryland about 1720, his brothers settling in South Carolina. The determination to follow religious principle at the cost of worldly prosperity is not a new thing in the history of this family.

His boyhood was passed at Annapolis, Maryland. At the Frederick academy, at Westminster, Maryland, in the preparatory department of Western Maryland college, and at St. John's college, Annapolis, he was prepared for admission to Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1877, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1880.

Two years of study in the law department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore led to the degree of L.L. B., and in 1879 he began at Westminster the practice of the law. He won success. For four years, 1884-1888, he served as deputy attorney-general of Maryland. There were many considerations which would have led him to continue the practice of this profession. But he writes of this turning-point in his career: "While a

student in college, my impulse was toward the ministry of the Gospel as my life work; friends and instructors urged me into that course; the high esteem in which I held the office of the ministry and the sacredness of the calling, with a feeling of my own unworthiness, led me to adopt the law as my profession, intending to give as much time as I could to religious work. After the first two years I found my time was so taken up with the duties of my profession that I was compelled to drop almost every form of religious activity. Finding it necessary to give up one or the other, I abandoned the profession in which I had been very successful, and entered the ministry, with its larger opportunities for helping my fellowmen."

Returning to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for a course in theology, he received the degree of B. D. from the Lutheran seminary in 1888. He gave six years to the home missionary work of the church at Due West, at Wichita, Kansas, 1889-1890; and at Abilena, Kansas, as pastor of Trinity church, 1889-1894. From 1895 to 1902 he was pastor of Grace church at Winchester, Virginia, and since 1902 he has been pastor of the Church of the Redeemer at Newberry, South Carolina.

Mr. Seabrook married Myra Phelps Buehler, November 9, 1881. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1909.

As one of the leading clergymen of the United synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the South, he has served as a member of the executive committee of the board of missions of that body, and as secretary of the board; as chairman of the board of missions of the South Carolina synod; chairman of the United synod's publishing board; and in many other positions of honor and importance.

Those who know best the work of his ministry feel that it has been especially rich in Christian comfort. The volume by Mr. Seabrook upon "Immortality" is spoken of by the "Herald and News" as "a veritable lamp of comfort, hung by loving hands in 'the valley of the shadow' to cheer the hearts of sorrowing ones and guide their feet through the gloom to the brighter light beyond."

THOMAS SIDNEY SEASE

SEASE, THOMAS SIDNEY, lawyer and circuit judge, was born August 25, 1867, on a farm in Newberry county, South Carolina. His father, John Leonard Sease, farmer, was noted for energy, industry, careful attention to preservation of health and business and love for his children; his mother, Martha (Fike) Sease, was a good woman and well fitted for her place in life.

He worked on his father's farm until he was grown, when not at school, and has never regarded it as a hardship; it developed his physical strength and laid the foundation for the robust health he has since enjoyed. Quite early in life he chose, without influence or pressure from any quarter, the law for a profession. But getting the necessary education was by no means easy, owing to the financial condition of his family. He had grit and determination, however, and where they exist much greater obstacles than the lack of a few hundred dollars can always be overcome. After attending the common schools of the county he went to the high school in Prosperity. From there he went to Newberry (South Carolina) college, and thence to South Carolina college, where he was graduated A. B. in 1890. Then followed a year of farm work and private law study at night. In 1892 he studied law at South Carolina college, and the same year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Newberry. He was at once made clerk and attorney of the county board of commissioners; was master in equity for Newberry county 1895-96, and in 1897 became solicitor for the seventh South Carolina circuit and removed to Spartanburg, where he has found a wider field for his private practice. In 1908 he was reëlected solicitor, but early in 1909 he resigned because of his election by the general assembly to the office of judge of the seventh judicial circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Daniel E. Hydrick, who had resigned in order to take a place on the supreme bench of the state. Mr. Sease was also elected, without opposition, to a full term as judge of the seventh circuit. His commission as judge was dated April 15, 1909.

Judge Sease is widely known and much esteemed both as a lawyer and as a man; is quiet and unostentatious in tastes and habits, and fond of home life. He is a Mason, a Red Man, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member. In politics he is a Democrat.

On July 18, 1893, he married Lula Caughman.

His address is 68 Alabama street, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

JOHN CALHOUN SELLERS

SELLERS, JOHN CALHOUN, of Sellers, Marion county, South Carolina, ex-member of the legislature, is a farmer by persistent choice who read law and was admitted to the bar, but preferred planting and stock-farming, and after a year of the practice of law, gave himself heartily and entirely to farming as his life-work. He was born in Marion county, South Carolina, November 8, 1847.

William Sellers, his great-grandfather, of Scotch descent, came from Tarboro, North Carolina, about 1750, and settled at Seven Banks, North Carolina, where he became the father of six sons from whom most of the families of their name in the Carolinas are descended. Jordan Sellers, his grandson, was a soldier in the Continental army, at seventeen, and took part in the battle of Eutaw Springs. His mother's grandfather, John Bethea, settled near Latta about 1750 and became the owner of several thousand acres of land and of great herds of cattle. He was the son of John Bethea who came to the Carolinas from England, although the name (originally Berthier) indicates a French origin.

His father, William W. Sellers, was a lawyer who served as solicitor, fourth circuit, from 1876 to 1880,—a man whose "phenomenal memory, untiring industry and energy, independence and sturdy honesty, made him a marked personality." His mother, Mrs. Martha A. (Bethea) Sellers, had a strong influence upon the moral and spiritual life of her son who was deeply impressed by her impulsive and outspoken nature contolled by a Christian devotion which made her an example.

A boyhood passed in the country, and in robust health, gave him early familiarity with farm work, and a fondness for it. He was especially fond of dogs, horses, chickens, and caring for farm-stock. He says, "I plowed, when I was fourteen. A hundred pounds of cotton was my task on Saturdays, and I usually finished it by dinner time. My work made me love farming, and I have never had any difficulty in directing others how properly to do all kinds of farm work."

The way to a course at college was made easy for him. He studied at the Hofwyl academy; in 1864 he was at the arsenal at Columbia; and he attended school at the citadel until the cadets were ordered into service, in December, 1864, where they remained until the close of the war, when at Greenville, May 1, 1865, "they were given a twenty days' furlough, and have not reported yet."

In 1866 he entered the University of South Carolina; and he was graduated in 1868. The next year he taught school, reading law at the same time under the direction of his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1870; and out of deference to his father's wishes he practiced law for a year; but in 1871 he formally renounced the profession and took up farming, his first and last choice as a life-work. For thirty-six years he has been a land surveyor, doing much of that kind of work in Marion county and in the adjoining counties.

As clerk of the board of selectmen in 1868 he held his first public office. From 1870 to 1872 he was a member of the house of representatives of his state. He has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Pine Hill school for over thirty years. He was postmaster at Sellers, South Carolina, from April, 1888, until he was again elected a member of the house in 1904. He served as captain of the Jenkins guards from 1876 to 1878.

He is a Mason; a member of the Grange; and a Knight of Pythias; and he has filled advanced positions in Masonry. In his political relations he is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for over forty years. His favorite forms of exercise and recreation are fox and deer hunting. He keeps good dogs, and loves these sports.

Mr. Sellers married Maggie Mace December 23, 1869. She died April 26, 1888. He married Jaqueline Oliver in 1898. Of his twelve children, eight are now (1909) living.

Mr. Sellers urges upon the people of his state the absolute necessity of controlling and checking the sale of intoxicants. He writes: "I am anti-saloon, anti-dispensary, anti-liquor-in-any-form; and I sincerely believe that prohibition is the only sensible treatment of the question. We have tried free whiskey, high license, and the dispensary, and all have been miserable failures. Why not treat this admitted evil as other serious evils are treated, prohibit it by law."

EDWIN BOINEST SETZLER

SETZLER, EDWIN BOINEST, professor of English and French at Newberry college, Newberry, South Carolina, is a good type of the scholarly younger men, orators as well as scholars, trained in modern methods of study and research at Southern institutions, who are filling, in larger numbers each year, important chairs in the Southern colleges and seminaries which have trained them, "since the war."

He was born at Pomaria, Newberry county, South Carolina, June 28, 1871. His father, George Adam Setzler, was a physician whose character as man and as practitioner was marked by energy, sobriety and integrity. On his father's side he is of German extraction; while his mother's family were of Scotch-Irish descent. The mingling of these two strains would seem to account in part for the patient research and scholarly investigations which are evident in Professor Setzler's university work and published books, and the keen delight in oratory and debate which showed itself in the rather remarkable list of prizes and honors won in oratorical contests in his undergraduate and university days.

A healthy boyhood passed in the country gave him familiarity with such forms of farm work as usually fall to the lot of a boy reared on a South Carolina farm. He was fond of sports; he early became an exceptionally studious reader for a boy; and he did good work as a boy-student in the country schools near his home.

His undergraduate college course he pursued at Newberry college, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1892, and that of A. M. twelve years later, in 1904. He had already become deeply interested in the study of early English and Anglo-Saxon; and when he decided to take post-graduate work at the University of Virginia for the degree of Ph. D., this line of study engrossed his time, and of course led to wide and varied reading of British authors, growing into a broad acquaintance with English and American poets.

The work of his chosen profession, teaching, he began as principal of the Zion academy at Pomaria, South Carolina, in the

summer of 1892. He was principal of the Jewell academy at Jewell, Texas, for the year 1892 to 1893. From 1894 to 1897 he was professor of Latin and Greek in the North Carolina college at Mount Pleasant, North Carolina; from 1898 to 1906 he filled the chair of English and the modern languages at Newberry college, except for a year's leave of absence, 1900 to 1901, to continue post-graduate work at the University of Virginia in courses of study which he had begun at that institution in the year 1897 to 1898. During the session of 1906-1907 he was adjunct professor of Teutonic languages in the University of Virginia. He then returned to Newberry college, where he is now professor of English and French.

He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Virginia in 1902. For two years, from 1895 to 1897, he was also professor of German in the Mount Amoena Female seminary at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. In the summer of 1905 he attended Sauveur's school of languages at Amherst, Massachusetts, and in the summer of 1908 he did a term's graduate work in the University of Chicago.

Professor Setzler has published two books: "Notes on English Grammar," 1902; and "On Anglo-Saxon Versification," 1904. The volume on versification has been very favorably criticised by professors of English in various colleges and universities.

His record for prize-winning at college and university is deserving of mention, and is as follows:

He was awarded first honor, and gold medals in history, Greek and mathematics at Newberry college. At the University of Virginia he was awarded the Harrison trophy as the best debater in the inter-society debate in 1898; the gold medal as best orator in the Washington Literary society, 1901; decision as the best orator in the inter-society oratorical contest, 1901; gold medal as best orator in the Virginia state oratorical contest, 1901, where he represented the University of Virginia; and a gold medal as prize for translations from the Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, in the "University Magazine," 1900-1901.

From 1903 till his removal to Virginia, in 1906, Professor Setzler served as a member of the Cecil Rhodes scholarship committee for South Carolina.

He is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. His favorite form of exercise and relaxation is tennis; and he enjoys most thoroughly watching a good game of baseball, although his interest in that game is only the interest of a spectator who rests in the open air while he watches others who play the game.

He was married on February 19, 1902, to Una Lake. They have two children now (1909) living.

JOSEPH WARREN SHELOR

SHELOR, JOSEPH WARREN, was born March 29, 1853, in Oconee county, South Carolina. His parents were Thomas Ryland and Susan Ann Stribling Shelor. His father was a farmer of considerable financial ability, exceedingly business-like in his habits. By his own efforts he accumulated quite a fortune, most of which, however, he lost as a result of the war. Joseph Shelor's earliest known ancestor was Lawrence Shelor, a German, his great-grandfather. His grandfather, Jacob Shelor, married Elizabeth Ryland.

Until twenty-two years of age Joseph Shelor's health was quite delicate. His youth was passed in the country on a farm. He early possessed an ardent desire for an education. At the age of fourteen he went on the farm to work; here he labored diligently for seven years, all the while devising ways and means to induce his father to send him to college. This manual labor gave to him a strong constitution which has served him well through life. His mother's influence inspired in him the desires that intellectually and spiritually have made him what he is. Her early admonition to him was, "Succeed and I rejoice." To attend school he found it necessary to borrow money with which to defray expenses. Among the books which shaped his intellectual character were Shakespeare, the biography of Patrick Henry, and Stephens' "Constitutional View of the War between the States." He attended the preparatory school at Sanora, Georgia, and was graduated from Adger college with the degree of A. B. Acting on the advice of Justice Samuel McGowan, which coincided with his own preference, he next took up the study of law, working in the office of Judge J. J. Norton. In January, 1880, he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of South Carolina, and on the twentieth of that month began the practice of law at Walhalla. Since that date he has continued the practice of his profession. For eighteen years he was attorney for the Southern railway; for the same period he was attorney for the county of Oconee; and for fifteen years he was United States commissioner. He is vice-president of the Seneca bank. For six years he was a trustee for Furman university; and, from 1882 to 1890, he was a

delegate to every Democratic convention in Columbia. Mr. Shelor is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, in which organizations he has held every official position which a local lodge can give. Through life he has been a Democrat. He is a member of the Baptist church. Speaking for himself, he says, "My success, whatever it may be, is due to undying devotion to the right, and working with a settled method, always maintaining sobriety, never surrendering the ship, selecting an ideal and working steadily toward it."

Mr. Shelor has been twice married; first to Lou Neville, on November 7, 1880; second, to Lizzie J. Hix, on February 27, 1883. One child was born of the first marriage, and two have been born of the second, all of whom are now living.

His address is Walhalla, Oconee county, South Carolina.

CHARLES PINKNEY SIMMONS

SIMMONS, CHARLES PINKNEY, of Greenville, South Carolina, merchant and farmer, and 1903-1907 president of the Loan and Exchange bank of Greenwood, was born in Laurens county, South Carolina, on the 28th of February, 1853. His father, James A. Simmons, was a farmer. His mother was Mrs. Mazy (Medlock) Simmons. The earliest known American ancestor of his family settled in Laurens county about 1763.

Passing his early life in the country, he learned as a boy to work on the farm. He studied at home as best he could; but he had no good school facilities in his early youth, although in later life he secured for himself a year of study at a high school.

In 1878 he became a clerk in a firm which conducted the business which he afterward purchased, being received as a partner in 1880, and in 1883 buying the entire business. In 1884 he became a partner with his brother, Oscar B. Simmons, in a general merchandise business which the latter had purchased at Hodges, South Carolina. In 1888 the firm established a merchandise business at Laurens, South Carolina. Business was carried on at both these places until 1895, when the partnership was dissolved and Charles P. Simmons became sole proprietor of the establishment at Hodges, of which he is still the owner and manager. He also has considerable farming interests in Hodges. In 1902 he removed to Greenwood, South Carolina, where he organized and became president of the Loan and Exchange bank of that place. Three years later he located in Greenville, South Carolina. In May, 1907, the bank at Greenwood was consolidated with the First National bank of Greenville, and Mr. Simmons became, and has remained, a director in the last-named institution.

On the 2nd of May, 1882, Mr. Simmons married Miss Mary E. Mathis, daughter of James L. and Susan Mary Mathis of Edgefield, South Carolina. They have had three children, two of whom are living in 1909.

His address is Greenville, South Carolina.

THOMAS GRANGE SIMONS

SIMONS, THOMAS GRANGE, son of Thomas Grange Simons and Mary Ann (Bentham) Simons, was born May 10, 1843, in Charleston, South Carolina. His father was a rice factor and real estate agent. For a time he was also an alderman of the city of Charleston. He was marked by strict integrity and the maintenance of principle, fealty to friends and devotion to the state and city of his birth. The earliest known ancestor of the family in America was Benjamin Simons, who came from France shortly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Keting Simons, great-grandfather of Thomas G. Simons, was chief-of-staff and intimate friend of General Francis Marion. Other of his ancestors on both sides were engaged in the Revolutionary war.

As a boy, the subject of this sketch was healthy, fond of outdoor life in the country, and interested in the study of natural history and of flowers. His time was passed in the city and country. At the early age of seven he was deprived, by death, of his mother, yet her teachings still abide with him. The rudiments of education were acquired by him without hardship. These he obtained in William M. Rivers' school and Charleston college. The latter institution he attended until 1861, by which date he had reached the junior year. From Charleston college he entered the Confederate army. The war stripped him of his means of support and rendered the acquirement by him of a professional education a matter of much difficulty. From early life, however, his one earnest desire had been to study medicine, and after the close of the war he entered the Medical college of the state of South Carolina, graduating in 1867 with the degree of M. D.

The requirements of the life of a physician compelled the attention of Doctor Simons and fired him to the highest effort to prepare himself for a work of such influence and responsibility; but only by rigid economy and self-denial was he enabled to complete his course. His active life work began shortly thereafter, when he entered the Charleston city hospital as interne in the dispensary service. Doctor Simons has occupied the positions

of demonstrator of anatomy; professor of the practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the Medical college of the state of South Carolina; dispensary physician to the city of Charleston; member of the state board of medical examiners; member and chairman of the state board of health for twenty-three years; medical director (pro tem.) of the Howard association medical corps in the yellow fever epidemic of Memphis of 1878; member of the board of yellow fever experts of Montgomery, Alabama, in 1880; president of the state medical association of South Carolina; and chairman of the commission that introduced the sanitary sewerage system into Charleston, and for fourteen years he was a member of the board. For four years, during the term of service of Mayor John F. Ficken, Doctor Simons was also a member of the city council. He is physician to the Charleston Orphan home, and for some years he has been chairman of the board of commissioners of the Roper hospital and chairman of the board of health of the city of Charleston. For a long period he has been greatly interested in modern sanitation in quarantine measures, and in the improvement of civic and state sanitary laws.

In October, 1861, when but seventeen years of age, Mr. Simons enlisted as a private in the Washington Light infantry. He rose to the rank of first sergeant, saw four years of active service in the conflict in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, was wounded at Secessionville, June 16, 1862, and at Battery Wagner, Morris island, September 7, 1863, was mentioned in general orders for gallantry at Secessionville June 16, 1862, and was captured by General Sherman in April, 1865.

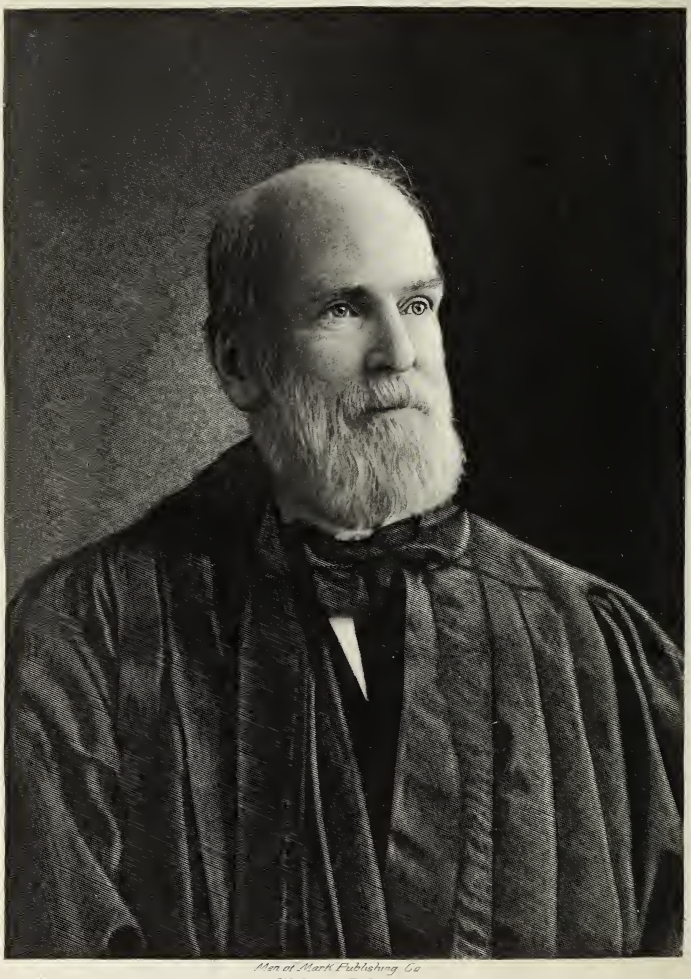
Dr. Simons has published several articles in journals, mementoes of medical societies and reports of the state board of health. He is a member of the Landmark lodge of the South; Camp Sumter, No. 250, United Confederate veterans; Washington Light infantry; Washington Light veterans, Confederate states army; the South Carolina Medical society of Charleston; the South Carolina State Medical association; the American Medical association; and of the Huguenot society of South Carolina. He has served as surgeon-general of the division of the Army of Northern Virginia, United Confederate veterans.

In politics Dr. Simons has, through life, been a consistent Democrat. He attends the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Simons believes that in many cases disappointments and failures are the best teachers one can have. In his experience he has found that they have revealed better methods and led to more satisfactory results. To the young he recommends unselfish devotion to daily and immediate duties, the cultivation of high and pure ideals, recognition of the fact that city, state and country each has a claim upon the individual, and that one's sympathies should extend to everyone in need.

On November 11, 1879, Doctor Simons married Serena D. Aiken. Of this marriage seven children have been born, five of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is 18 Montague street, Charleston, South Carolina.



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CHARLES H. SIMONTON

SIMONTON, CHARLES H., from 1893 to 1904 United States judge, fourth circuit; before and after the War between the States (except the period of reconstruction), from 1858 to 1886, a prominent member of the legislature of South Carolina; and the author of several standard law books; was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 11th of July, 1829, the son of Charles S. Simonton and Mrs. Elizabeth (Ross) Simonton. Educated in his father's home and in the schools of Charleston, he was graduated from South Carolina college with the highest honors of his class.

Like many others who have attained prominence in the profession of the law, after completing his college studies, Mr. Simonton taught school for a year, thus beginning that course of self-discipline, and of the studied and intelligent effort to convey clearly and forcibly his knowledge and his thought to the minds of others, which the practice of the law and the duties of judge continued throughout his life.

After a year of teaching, he studied law, and began the practice of his profession at Charleston. His interest in public questions as well as in statute law and the theory of jurisprudence, naturally led him toward an interest in the political affairs of his state; and he became a member of the South Carolina legislature in 1858. He at once attained prominence in debate and influence with his fellow legislators through his thorough mastery of the matters under consideration and his judicial point of view.

At the outbreak of the War between the States, he left the legislature to serve in the Confederate army. He was captain of the Washington Light infantry. He was later colonel of the Twenty-fifth South Carolina volunteers. Taken prisoner at the engagement at Fort Delaware he was held in a military prison during the last six months of the war. As soon as the disorders connected with reconstruction and with the domination of the negroes in the state were over, Mr. Simonton was again elected a member of the legislature where he served with distinction, as speaker of the house, and later as chairman of the judiciary committee, until he was made a United States district judge for the

district of South Carolina, in 1886. He discharged the duties of this position with distinction, and in a way which added steadily to his reputation, until in 1893, he was appointed United States judge of the fourth circuit. For eleven years in this position he rendered most effective service in the administration of justice in the Federal courts.

While still a young man, he had published, in 1857, "Lectures on the Jurisdiction and Practice of the United States Courts"; and "Digest of the Equity Decisions of the State of South Carolina," 1857. In 1898, Judge Simonton published another volume, "The Federal Courts, Their Organization, Jurisdiction and Procedure." He died in 1904.

The impress left upon his profession and upon the life of his state, by Judge Simonton, is so marked, that his name is included with the names of the "men of mark" who are now shaping the life and destinies of his native state.

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Sincerely Yours

W. L. Smith

MENDEL LAFAYETTE SMITH

SMITH, MENDEL LAFAYETTE, 1903-1905 speaker of the South Carolina house of representatives, was born July 5, 1870, at Smithville, South Carolina. His father, L. M. Smith, was a most useful and substantial citizen of Smithville; and his mother, who is still living, has been all her life a strong influence—a woman of remarkable energy and executive ability.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Smithville for a while, and later came to Camden, where he attended the graded schools of that city. Leaving the graded schools of Camden he attended Wofford college one year, and during that year a very warm friendship was formed between himself and Dr. James H. Carlisle; and Mr. Smith almost invariably visits Dr. Carlisle when in Spartanburg. After the year spent at Wofford, Mr. Smith matriculated at the South Carolina Military academy in 1885, and spent four years at this institution, from which he was graduated in 1889. At this institution he made a record of which any young man might well feel proud. He took a law course at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the practice of law in South Carolina in 1895. As a criminal lawyer he ranks with the very best in the state, and on the civil side of the court he has been very successful, having been engaged in some of the most important cases heard in the courts of his county and elsewhere. He is an eloquent and convincing advocate, and his services are frequently sought after not only in his home city, but also in other parts of the state.

Mr. Smith is a prominent secret order man. He has been a member of Kershaw Lodge No. 29, A. F. M., for a number of years and is also a Shriner, an Odd Fellow, J. O. U. A. M., and Pythian. He is the past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of his state, having been elected grand chancellor in Anderson in 1907.

He has quite a fondness for athletic sports, and during his school days took an active part in baseball. He was at one time president of the South Carolina State league baseball clubs.

The first public position he held in his home community was

that of chairman of the board of school trustees for Camden district, which embraces the city of Camden. He held this position for some time, resigning in 1899. In 1900 he was elected to the South Carolina house of representatives from Kershaw county at the head of the ticket. He was reëlected to the legislature in 1902 and again in 1904, each time at the head of the ticket and with the largest vote ever accorded any candidate from Kershaw county for this position. He was elected speaker of the house in 1903, and made one of the finest presiding officers that body had ever had. He declined to stand for reëlection in 1906, but in 1908 he was again induced to stand for election to the house of representatives, and the vote given him in that election was even greater than he had received in former campaigns, and was decidedly the largest vote ever given to any candidate in Kershaw county.

For some time he was captain of the Kershaw guards, a military company that the city of Camden has just cause to feel proud of, and while not an active member of the company now he is held in high esteem by the officers and members of this splendid military organization.

He was married in April, 1895, to Miss Anna Dixon. They have four children.

He is a member of the Baptist church, and he has charge of a Bible class composed of young men.

There are few young men in South Carolina who have made a finer record than has Mr. Smith. He is a man of splendid physique, very affable manners, and altogether one of the most companionable of men. He is gifted as an orator, and has perhaps addressed more bodies than any other young man of the state. At commencement exercises, fraternal meetings, and various other meetings where a speaker has been desired, his talents have been brought into play. Not only is he gifted as an orator, but his educational qualifications are such as to make his addresses very instructive and he steers clear of the stereotyped form employed by so many public speakers.

His address is Camden, South Carolina.

EMANUEL STERNBERGER

STERNBERGER, EMANUEL, of Greensboro, Guilford county, North Carolina, merchant, president of the Clio Gin company at Clio, South Carolina, and president of the Revolution Cotton mills at Greensboro, North Carolina, was born at Grunstadt, in Bavaria, Germany, on the 17th of October, 1859. His father, Jonas Sternberger, was a teacher, president of the Teachers' association of Greensboro, and an officiating minister at the Jewish synagogue.

Coming to South Carolina at the age of fourteen, after he had already attended for several years the public schools and the Latin school of his native city in Germany, he undertook to support himself by his own efforts from the time of his arrival. For five or six years he worked as a clerk in the store of his brother, D. Sternberger, at Florence, South Carolina. He began business for himself as proprietor of a store at Clio, South Carolina, in September, 1879. He feels that the influence of his father and mother—a "home influence making for strict honesty and truthfulness"—has followed him through all his life.

His business interests at Clio and in Greensboro have steadily grown in extent and importance. For some years he was president of the Bank of Clio, and he is now president of the Clio Gin company and of the Revolution Cotton mills.

Mr. Sternberger married on the 25th of April, 1900, Miss Bertha Strauss of Mayesville, South Carolina. They have had two children, both of whom are living in 1909. Mr. Sternberger is a member of the Blue Lodge council of the Masonic order. He is a Knight of Honor and a Knight of Pythias. He has always been identified politically with the Democratic party. He is of the Jewish religion. Devoting himself closely to business for most of the year, he takes every summer a trip to the mountains in the West or to some seaport resort.

The address of Mr. Sternberger is Greensboro, North Carolina.

ALBERT BROOKS STUCKEY

STUCKEY, ALBERT BROOKS, lawyer, was born in Bishopville, Sumter (now Lee) county, South Carolina, November 3, 1858. His parents were John Wesley and Anne Elizabeth (Reames) Stuckey. His father was a farmer by occupation, but his high character and remarkable efficiency brought him so favorably to public notice that he was called to fill various responsible positions—among them being that of magistrate, captain of a militia company, and for thirteen years in succession tax collector for Sumter county. It is said that his motto was: "My word is my bond," and that he always lived up to its requirements.

The early life of A. Brooks Stuckey was passed upon a farm. He was well and strong. While he liked books he was especially fond of oratory. When not in school he helped on the farm and at the age of fourteen he plowed as a full hand. On some occasions he gained time for rest by doing in about a day and a half the work that had been allotted for two days. He read comparatively little, but took the necessary preparatory studies, entered Wofford college, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of B. S. The active work of life for himself was commenced as a teacher in Bishopville, in 1878. After teaching for two years he engaged in farming. It had long been his purpose to become a lawyer, but he had not been able to equip himself for that profession. In 1885, although he had a wife and two children, and was burdened with debt, he studied law in the office of R. W. Boyd, at Darlington, South Carolina, and in the following year he commenced practice in Timmonsville, in the same state. In 1887 he removed to Sumter and was made trial justice in place of George E. Haynsworth, who is said to have fired the first gun in the War between the States and who was killed while performing his duty as a court officer. After serving for several years as trial justice he resigned in order to accept the position of auditor of Sumter county, which he retained until 1896. During this time he kept up the practice of his profession. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Sumter for two years. He was reëlected in 1901 without opposition, but did not seek a third

term. He has been the chairman of the Southern Cotton Growers association of Sumter county. For several years he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Stuckey says that he owes much to his mother for her influence upon his moral nature. The first impulse to strive for the prizes in life which he has won came while he was at school in Bishopville, in the form of ambition to become a public speaker and an attorney. He was then only twelve years of age. For a time circumstances forced him into other lines of work, but he never gave up his purpose to become a lawyer. His indomitable will and persistent effort enabled him to surmount the many obstacles in his path and pass from the farm to the chair of the magistrate and to the highest civil office in the city in which he lived. When asked for suggestions to young people as to means for securing true success in life he advised "Carefulness in small things, scrupulous honesty, cherishing an ambition to do something worthy of life, tireless energy and patient endurance of hardships and disappointments."

As a lawyer Mr. Stuckey became specially prominent because of his connection with the land case of Garrett vs. Weinberg. This celebrated case was in the courts for seven years and was carried to the supreme court of South Carolina five times. In this great contest Mr. Stuckey won several of the appeals, but finally lost by the verdict of a jury, but his zeal and energy in this case secured for him a reputation for skill, judgment, and tenacity which has brought him a large number of land cases and also increased his general practice.

Mr. Stuckey was married December 24, 1879, to Leila C. Dixon. Of their nine children six are now (1909) living.

The postoffice address is Sumter, South Carolina.

JOHN CALHOUN SWYGERT

SWYGERT, JOHN CALHOUN, was born in Lexington county, South Carolina, August 10, 1847. His parents were Orro Haltiwanger Swygert and Mary Ann Swygert. His father was a merchant who had held various minor county offices.

Mr. Swygert, the grandfather of John Calhoun Swygert, was of German descent; he held important offices in the state of South Carolina. His grandfather on the mother's side was of English descent.

When John Swygert was but a youth of ten years he lost his father. As a result, serious responsibility devolved upon him, including the support of his mother, two brothers and a sister. The first sixteen years of his life were spent in the country. During this period he enjoyed no educational opportunities; nevertheless, he struggled manfully to acquire the rudiments of knowledge.

Home, school, early companionship and private study all combined as vitally important factors in molding the character and determining the bent of John Swygert. His active work began in 1863, at Pomaria, South Carolina, where he was employed on a railway. In 1866 he was offered a position at Union, South Carolina, in the office of the secretary and treasurer of the S. and W. railroad. From 1867 to 1874 he was occupied in railway, express and commercial work. From 1867 to 1874 he was cashier and general manager for a wholesale and retail mercantile house; the trust reposed in him is indicated by the fact that no bond was required of him for this responsible work. From 1875 to 1883 he was agent for the Greenville and Columbia and the R. D. S. and U. railway companies. Ten or fifteen years later he engaged in the mercantile business.

During twenty-eight or thirty years he was a church officer; for from twelve to fifteen years he has been a school trustee, and he is a director in important corporations. He is a master Mason, and, for eleven consecutive years, has been master of Pomaria lodge, A. F. M., No. 151 of Peak, and president of the joint council of Bethel charge, which consists of nearly six hundred persons.

Through life he has been a Democrat. In religion he is a Lutheran, being a member of the South Carolina synod. His favorite form of recreation he finds in hunting.

To the young man he commends honesty, truthfulness, sobriety, responsibility, trustworthiness, promptness, energy, economy, politeness, high regard for all fellow men, and, above all, the fear of God.

On February 4, 1877, he married Georgia Anna Swygert. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is Peak, Lexington county, South Carolina.

WILLIAM KNOX TATE

TATE, WILLIAM KNOX, principal of the Memminger Normal school at Charleston, son of William and Mary Rebecca Lowell Tate, was born September 8, 1870, near Tate Springs, Grainger county, Tennessee. His father was a farmer noted for his strict honesty and his progressive spirit. His earliest known ancestor in America was David Tate, whose wife was Catherine Thornton Tate; they came to America in the time of the French and Indian war, in which David Tate served as an English officer.

William Tate was always physically strong and studiously inclined. His early life was passed in the country. His father moved, in 1873, to Benton county, Arkansas, where William was reared near what is now the site of Siloam Springs. The country at that time was a part of the western frontier. William Tate was brought up to perform the usual duties of a farmer's boy. His early education was obtained at the country school, where he attended for short terms. These he followed with a course in Peabody college for teachers, Long Island, in 1891, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1892. The years 1896 to 1898 he spent at the University of Chicago as a graduate student. In 1900 the University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Natural inclination and love of study turned him to educational work. As early as 1888 he began such work in the capacity of principal of schools at Siloam, Arkansas, a position he held until 1890. From 1892 to 1894 he was a teacher in the high school of Tyler, Texas. From 1894 to 1898 he was principal of this school, and from 1898 to the present time (1909) he has been principal of the Memminger Normal school at Charleston. He is also assistant superintendent of the Charleston city schools. In the summers of 1904 and 1905 he was an instructor in the Summer school of the South, at Knoxville, Tennessee. From 1904 to the present time he has been a member of the state board of education of South Carolina, and for this year he is president of the State Teachers' association. In addition to these educational duties, he has held various offices in state and national educational associations.

Professor Tate is a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias and a past master in Orange lodge No. 14, A. F. M. and A., in Charleston. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Gardening is his favorite exercise.

Professor Tate's advice to the young man is: "Hold steadily before yourself some worthy purpose or ambition which is in line with your tastes and capacities; prepare yourself thoroughly for the work you are to do; and regard your work, whatever it is, as your contribution to the sum total of the forces which make for human well being and the progress of civilization."

On September 9, 1896, Professor Tate was married to Lizzie J. Harris. They have had five children, all of whom are now living.

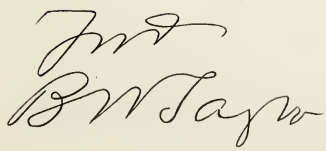
His address is 131 Corning street, Charleston, South Carolina.

BENJAMIN WALTER TAYLOR

TAYLOR, BENJAMIN WALTER, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born February 28, 1834, at Edge Hill, in Richland county, near Columbia, South Carolina. His father, Benjamin Franklin Taylor, planter and member of the South Carolina house of representatives, was a man of fine personal appearance, genial, strong in his convictions, with mind well balanced, and possessing good business qualifications. His mother, Sally Webb (Coles) Taylor, a devout Christian and a woman who always did her duty, was a powerful and lasting influence in his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. The founders of the American family, James Taylor and his second wife, Mary (Gregory) Taylor, came from Carlisle, England, and settled in Caroline county, Virginia, about 1635, and their descendant, Colonel Thomas Taylor, was a gallant and distinguished officer, under General Sumter, in the War of the Revolution.

Until he reached manhood all his life, when not at school, was spent on his father's plantation. He was robust and healthy, fond of all out door sports and games, and of such work as gardening, looking after orchards, riding colts and forming their gait, and he was constantly busy. This kind of life not only improved his naturally good health, increased his strength, and added to his power of enduring fatigue, but it also taught him self-reliance and gave him facility to turn his hand to any sort of work. He retains all his youthful love of outdoor recreation, and still finds his most enjoyable as well as helpful relaxation in hunting and in farming.

He was educated at the Columbia Male academy, where he took his primary course; Mount Zion college, Winnsboro, South Carolina, where he did his preparatory work; South Carolina college, where he was graduated A. B. in 1855; a summer medical school, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which he attended one session, in 1857; and the Medical college of South Carolina, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1858. He also read medicine under Dr. R. W. Gibbes and his son. Early in 1859 he began the practice of medicine, a profession chosen by himself solely because of his love for it, in Columbia, and was just beginning to enjoy a



large practice when it was interrupted by the War between the States. His war record began just prior to the fall of Fort Sumter, when he was appointed assistant surgeon at Fort Moultrie; later, he was assistant surgeon of the famous Hampton legion; and surgeon of the Second South Carolina cavalry regiment. When General Wade Hampton was made a division commander Dr. Taylor became his division surgeon, and following the death of Dr. Fontaine, he was made medical director, cavalry corps, Army of Northern Virginia, with the rank of colonel, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. Though he regrets that he was not able to take a post-graduate course at some of the great European institutions, it is doubtful whether the same time spent in European study and hospital practice would have been as valuable to him as was his medical and surgical experience in the Confederate army.

After the war he returned to Columbia and resumed his practice with marked success. As a physician he has a reputation second to that of no man in his section, and as a man and a public-spirited citizen he holds an undisputed place in the front rank. He was member of the board of regents of the South Carolina hospital for the insane from 1877, and in 1894 was elected president of the board; he has been president of the Columbia medical society, and of the State medical society; is a member of the American medical association, and of the Southern surgical and gynecological association.

He rates home and school, in the order named, as the strongest beneficent influences in his life. His advice to young men desiring to succeed in life is: "Get educated; be truthful and honest; be systematic." He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics has always been a Democrat.

On December 14, 1865, he married Anna Heyward, daughter of Nathaniel Heyward and his wife, Eliza Barnwell Smith. They have had eight children, of whom six are now living.

Since the above sketch was written Dr. Taylor died of pneumonia, contracted by getting wet while on a professional case, on December 27, 1905.

ROBERT ANDERSON THOMPSON

THOMPSON, ROBERT ANDERSON, editor, lawyer, soldier and legislator, was born in Pickens district, South Carolina, June 13, 1828. On account of the poor school facilities in the section in which he lived his early education was very much neglected. While only a boy he entered the printing office of Messrs. Symmes and Bridewell, publishers and proprietors of the "Pendleton Messenger," then issued at Pendleton, South Carolina. Later he was employed by the owners of the "Laurensville Herald," published at Laurens, South Carolina, but for nearly three years, commencing in 1849, in connection with the Honorable Frank Burt, he edited and published the "Pendleton Messenger." In 1853 he purchased the "Keowee Courier" at Pickens court-house. After the division of the Pickens district the office of the paper was removed to Walhalla, but Mr. Thompson continued with the paper, principally as owner and editor, for forty consecutive years after it came into his possession.

He was appointed, in 1853, commissioner in equity for Pickens district and was reëlected to the same office by the legislature every four years until 1870, when the office was merged into the court of common pleas. For a number of years he held, without compensation, the honorable and responsible positions of commissioner of free schools and commissioner of public buildings. In 1860 he was elected a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession, for which he voted. Immediately upon the adjournment of the convention he commenced raising troops for the war, and soon formed Infantry Company B, Second regiment of rifles, Jenkins' brigade, Longstreet's corps. Mr. James W. Crawford, of Cold Spring, Pickens district, contributed one thousand dollars to uniform and equip this company. After the second battle of Manassas Mr. Thompson was promoted lieutenant-colonel of his regiment and served in that capacity until near the close of the year 1863, when failing health compelled his retirement from the army.

After the war Mr. Thompson, who had previously studied law, was admitted to the bar by Judge James L. Orr, of the circuit court, and practiced his profession successfully with

General Samuel McGowan, who was later promoted to the bench of the Supreme court of the state; Colonel James L. Orr, Jr., R. T. Jayne, and others. For several years he held the offices of commissioner of internal revenue and register and referee in bankruptcy for Oconee county. In 1900 he was elected a member of the state legislature, in which position he rendered valuable service.

For more than fifty years Colonel Thompson has been prominent in the political affairs of his state. The struggles of his early life, when he was a printer with hard work and little pay, fitted him for the greater conflicts that were to come in later years. For a large part of the time the path has been rugged and progress has been slow. The war with its inevitable calamities, followed by the reconstruction period of eight years of depression and disaster, made effort for improvement hard and often unavailing. But during all this time, and the years that have intervened since the state government was reëstablished, he has worked steadily and faithfully for the best interests of the people of his county and the commonwealth. Looking back over a long life he can feel that he never injured anyone, and that he has tried to advance the interests of all with whom he has come in contact. And in his latest years he can enjoy the peace and happiness that comes from the consciousness of a well spent life.

Colonel Thompson is a clear thinker, a fluent writer, and in all of his career has been noted for the lucidity and force with which his views have been expressed. The record of his life is full of encouragement to the young who are ambitious to rise in the world and who are willing to pay the price of integrity, honesty, and wisely directed intelligence for success.

The postoffice address of Colonel Thompson is Walhalla, Oconee county, South Carolina.

JOHN WILLIAM THURMOND

THURMOND, JOHN WILLIAM, of Edgefield, ex-member of the house of representatives for Edgefield county, and ex-solicitor of the fifth circuit in South Carolina, was born May 1, 1862, at Skipper's Georgia, Edgefield county, South Carolina. His father, George W. Thurmond, was a farmer, of vigorous constitution, great energy and will-power, and courageous patriotism, who served through the Indian war of 1836, and throughout the War between the States without once being in hospital for any cause. His mother, Mrs. Mary J. (Felter) Thurmond, in her son's opinion was "the most important of all the factors" which helped his intellectual and moral life, acting systematically as his teacher in his early boyhood, and impressing herself upon her son in every way. His earliest known ancestors in America came in colonial days from England and France.

He spent his boyhood on a farm, as he says, "doing farm labor which I believe gives common sense, breadth of mind, health and patience as does no other calling." Such sports as were open to country boys, he thoroughly enjoyed. But he "worked his own way" through preparatory schools and one year of college. For some years he walked six miles to and from school. "Not more than fifty dollars was paid for my education beyond what I earned myself," he says.

His mother was his earliest and best loved teacher. He attended the Curryton high school for several years. Entering South Carolina college, he had completed the work of the sophomore year when he was compelled by circumstances to commence teaching. He has felt that the studies he pursued by himself at home were of more benefit to him than the courses he took at college, because he "took much more time to think over what he thus studied," and to make it wholly and intelligently his own.

He began to teach school at Flat Rock, Edgefield county; and for several years he continued to teach. While still teaching, he began to read law in the spring of 1887, and in January of the next year he was admitted to the bar, after but three months in a lawyer's office. His own wishes and the desire of his parents led to the choice of this profession. Home influences and private

study he feels have done most for him, in shaping his life and in securing for him in his profession the good measure of success which he has attained.

In December, 1888, he was elected attorney for Edgefield county. In 1893 he was appointed supervisor of registration for his county. In 1894 he was chosen to represent Edgefield in the South Carolina house of representatives; and on the completion of his first term, he was (in 1896) elected solicitor, being reëlected in 1900, and then voluntarily retiring from office.

A Democrat by political convictions and party preference, he has always acted with his party, and he was elected chairman of the State Democratic convention in 1906.

He is a member of the Baptist church, having joined it when a young man of sixteen. He is a Knight of Pythias, a Woodman of the World, and an Odd Fellow.

His favorite forms of exercise for recreation are "bird-shooting" and directing his farming operations.

In 1902, Mr. Thurmond was a candidate for congress. There were three candidates, Croft, Ballinger, and Thurmond, with a difference of only about two hundred votes between the highest and the lowest vote polled by the candidates. Colonel Croft, however, was elected.

Mr. Thurmond in December, 1898, was married to Eleanor Gertrude Strom, and they have four children.

In the hope to contribute something to aid boys who are planning and being planned for, Mr. Thurmond offers these suggestions: "For boys: Let them plow! Stint them until they know the value of money. Encourage them to have a religious creed. Teach them to rely on themselves. Let them mingle with others enough to learn human nature. And impress it upon them that to succeed in their profession, they must know more about it than do their competitors."

WILLIAM DUNLAP TRANTHAM

TRANTHAM, WILLIAM DUNLAP, lawyer, editor, farmer, twice member of the state legislature of South Carolina, a resident of Camden, was born November 11, 1847, in Kershaw county, South Carolina.

From his earliest years he felt the influence of a public-spirited and broad-minded father, John Isaac Trantham, M. D., a physician and planter, whose keen sense of humor and dominating personality made him a marked character in his county. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Angeline (Drakeford) Trantham, had a poent influence in her son's moral and spiritual development. Both his father and his mother were descended from good colonial families. His father's grandfather, Martin Trantham, came to South Carolina from Virginia soon after 1700. His mother's grandfather, Richard Drakeford, came from Fairfax county, Virginia, before the Revolutionary war; and both he and John Trantham, William Trantham's paternal grandfather, served in the colonial army during the struggle for national independence.

Fond of good literature even in his early boyhood, but enjoying, too, all out-of-door sports and occupations, he passed his early years in the country in robust health, working on his grandfather's farm. As he grew older he found farm work very tiresome; and the advice of his family friends, as well as his own preference led him to prepare for the study of the law.

In country schools near his home, and at King's Mountain Military academy, he was prepared to enter Wake Forest university, North Carolina, from which institution he was graduated A. B., in 1871. But his school days had been interrupted by an experience in army life exceptional even among the patriotic boys of South Carolina. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, when only fourteen years of age, serving in Company A, Second South Carolina volunteers, Kershaw's regiment. Discharged from hospital on account of sickness and youth, he reëntered the army at seventeen, and continued in active service to the end of the struggle. Then he took up as he could his interrupted studies.

After his graduation from college he studied law in the office of Captain James W. Davis, at Camden, South Carolina, where he has since resided; and he was admitted to the bar on October 2, 1872, beginning to practice January 1, 1873. For several years (from 1873 to 1878) in partnership with J. T. Hay, he owned and edited the "Camden Journal"; and he assisted in forming and starting the South Carolina Press association, August 5, 1875.

A Democrat in politics, he had taken an active part in several campaigns, especially in those of 1876, 1878 and 1880. In 1878, and in several subsequent years, he was chairman of the Democratic county committee of Kershaw county. From 1878 to 1880, and again from 1888 to 1890, he represented his county in the state legislature. Except for his attention to politics, to his work as an editor, and to the duties of judge of probate for Kershaw county, which office he resigned in 1908 on account of ill-health, his time and attention have been given to the practice of law and to his own farm.

He is a Mason. In church relations he is a Baptist.

He married Mamie E. Simons, eldest daughter of Prof. W. J. Simons, LL. D., of Wake Forest college, North Carolina, on February 1, 1877. They have had twelve children, of whom seven are now (1909) living.

CRAIG C. TWITTY

TWITTY, CRAIG C., prominent among the successful men who are identified with the more recent development of South Carolina in the manufacturing of cotton fabrics, for the last ten years, of Hartsville, Darlington county, South Carolina, organized in 1900 the Hartsville Cotton mill with thirty thousand spindles and a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, of which he was the first and has been the only president and treasurer; while in 1906 he was elected, entirely without solicitation on his part, to the office of treasurer and general manager of the Darlington Manufacturing company of Darlington, South Carolina, which has fifty-two thousand spindles and a capital of one million dollars.

Craig C. Twitty was born in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, on the 6th of February, 1859; and is still to be ranked among the youngest of the successful presidents and managers of great cotton manufactories. His father, Dr. L. Twitty, was a physician whose character endeared him to many, and whose love of books and of flowers are vividly remembered; while his executive ability was such as to lead to his filling for years the position of intendant of Spartanburg. The earliest known ancestor of the family in America was Innis Craig, who came from Scotland to Virginia in 1780 and served with honor in the battle of King's Mountain. His boyhood was passed in his father's home at Spartanburg; and he had a genuine boy's interest in horses and dogs, while he still reserved from sports sufficient time for study and reading. The only difficulty he experienced in acquiring an education came from rather delicate health for several years; for his father's circumstances were such as to open the way for him to good preparatory schools near his home, where he was fitted for college. He was graduated from Wofford college in 1876; and he at once entered upon mercantile life at Spartanburg. For two years he was engaged in the general merchandise business. From 1878 to 1896, he traveled widely through the Southern and Western states representing a business house and making wide acquaintance among business men.

Convinced that the question of a successful future in business for his native state turned upon South Carolina becoming a manufacturing state, Mr. Twitty determined to ally himself with the plans which were working for a new industrial South through the building up of cotton mills in the Southern states. He projected and built the Hartsville Cotton mill with its thirty thousand spindles; and becoming its president and treasurer on its organization, he has filled that office to the present time. The success which marked Mr. Twitty's management of the Hartsville Cotton mill led to his election in 1906 as treasurer and general manager of the Darlington Manufacturing company, with its capital of a million dollars and its fifty-two thousand spindles. In the management of these companies his business ability and his executive capacity have been proved to the entire state.

Mr. Twitty, on the 7th of June, 1892, married Miss Mary H. Evins. They have had two daughters, both of whom are now living.

At college Mr. Twitty was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. In his church relations, he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. It is hardly necessary to say that in politics he has uniformly been a Democrat. His favorite form of amusement and relaxation from business has been the reading of general literature, as well as of special reading which bears upon his chosen line of work.

To the young men of his native state who are anxious to succeed in life, Mr. Twitty offers this brief suggestion: "Be faithful to every duty. Always and everywhere avoid all necessity of explanations by absolute truthfulness."

JOHN SAMUEL VERNER

VERNER, JOHN SAMUEL, lawyer, was born May 14, 1849, in Retreat, Oconee county, South Carolina. His father, Ebenezer Pettigrew Verner, merchant and planter, was an active, industrious and energetic man and a strict but just parent; his mother, Emily (Foster) Verner, a woman of refinement and culture and of earnest piety, was a strong influence on all sides of his life. His ancestry is Irish; the founder of the American family, John Verner, his great-grandfather, and his wife, Mary (Pettigrew) Verner, emigrated, about the middle of the eighteenth century, from County Tyrone, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, thence to South Carolina, and he and his three sons, James, David and John, were soldiers in the Continental army during the War of the Revolution.

He was reared in the country; was strong and healthy and fond of the usual sports of a country boy, and at an unusually early age was devoted to reading good literature, a taste he has retained, and he was ambitious. He thinks the best thing he did as a boy was two years of field work on the plantation, a task imposed upon him by his father as punishment for an act of disobedience at school; it taught him several lessons which proved both useful and valuable in after life. He was educated at John L. Kennedy's school, in Anderson county, an institution that was long famous in that section; at South Carolina college, Columbia, and at Davidson college, North Carolina, but took no prescribed course at either college.

After leaving college, having of his own volition chosen the law for a profession, he read law with Hon. W. C. Keith, and after his admission to the bar, in 1873, became his partner and practiced with him fifteen years in Walhalla, Oconee county. He was for a number of years county attorney for the old Richmond and Danville Railroad company, now a part of the Southern Railroad company's lines; represented the county in the state legislature from 1876 until 1884, and was a prominent and popular member of that body. He was inspector-general, with rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Wade Hampton, and

major on the staff of General J. D. Kennedy. In the late eighties he moved to Columbia, and for twelve years (1895-1907) he was master in equity of Richland county, an exacting position, which he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of those having business with his office. Since 1907 he has been a practicing attorney in the city of Columbia.

Home has been the strongest influence in his life. He is, as his parents were, a devout Presbyterian; he served as a deacon in Walhalla and he is an elder in the First Presbyterian church in Columbia. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is and has always been a Democrat. His favorite recreation is walking, and he makes it a point to do a certain amount of it daily.

On January 15, 1873, he married Mary C. Phillips. Nine children have been born to them, seven of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is East Senate street, Columbia, South Carolina.

ANDREW GEORGE VOIGT

VOIGT, ANDREW GEORGE, D. D., since 1903 dean of the Lutheran Theological seminary at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, and since 1902 vice-president of the United synod of the Lutheran church in the South, is a Pennsylvanian by birth and training, but is actively identified with the interests of South Carolina through his relations with one of her important institutions of the higher learning.

Born in Philadelphia, January 22, 1859, he is of German descent, his father having come from Germany to settle in Philadelphia in 1844. His mother died when he was but three years old. As a boy he was fond of reading; and he had robust health. His boyhood was passed in a city, and the only tasks set him to do, were school tasks of study and composition. He became a diligent and loving student of the classics of German literature, in his youth; and he feels that those classics and the histories of literature have had a stronger influence on his life than anything else in his early studies and reading.

At the academy of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia he pursued his preparatory studies; and entering the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1876 he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of A. B. At once he began a course of professional study in the Theological seminary of the Lutheran church, the Mount Airy seminary, from which he was graduated in 1883. Two semesters of special study at the University of Erlangen, Germany, he took later in life, but without trying for an academic degree there.

His first pastorate was at Mount Holly, New Jersey, where he was settled in 1883, immediately after completing his course in theology at Mount Airy seminary. His choice and his love of study and teaching pointed to a professor's chair; and in 1885 he was appointed professor of theology at Newberry college, South Carolina. Here he taught with success until he was elected (1889) professor of languages at Thiel college, Pennsylvania. After two years he was induced to return to Newberry college where he was again professor of theology, from 1891 to 1898.

For the five years from 1898 to 1903 he was pastor of the Lutheran church at Wilmington, North Carolina. Since 1903 he has been dean of the Lutheran seminary at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

He contributed several important articles to the Lutheran encyclopedia in 1899. He was also a contributor to the "Lutheran Commentary on the New Testament," published in 1896.

In recognition of his services to his church and to the country, as pastor, preacher, professor and author, Roanoke college in 1894 conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dean Voigt is married. To the young people of his state he suggests as most helpful toward success in life: "The principles of Christianity; methods of systematic work, and habits of frugality and contentment."

His life-work for good scholarship, Christian ideals and sound character, is another illustration of the debt which our developing American life owes to true-hearted Americans of German descent with German ideals of manly earnestness and high scholarship.

C. IRVINE WALKER

WALKER, C. IRVINE, merchant, soldier, and author, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, February 14, 1842. He is the son of Joseph Walker and Cornelia Marston Walker. His father was a merchant. His earliest known ancestor in America on his father's side was John Walker, who, in 1774, came from Kenmore, Scotland, to this country. Representing his mother's side was John Teasdale, who came to America before the war of the Revolution. Still another ancestor was Verree, a Huguenot. John Teasdale was distinguished for having made the first shipment of cotton from America.

Young Walker's early life was passed uneventfully in the city of Charleston. It was unmarked by the storm and stress which have shaped the early years of some, being free from manual labor and from difficulties often encountered in acquiring an education. In April, 1861, he was graduated from the South Carolina Military academy at the head of his class.

But war called him from home and study to the strenuous duties of camp and field; and here, during the times that tried men's souls, he took his four years post-graduate course. Entering the army as a private soldier, he was at once made a drill master; in the same year he was advanced to the rank of captain and adjutant of the Tenth South Carolina regiment. In 1863 he was made captain and adjutant-general, and, in 1864, lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth South Carolina regiment, commanding the regiment during the last year of the war, except when absent because of wounds.

At the close of the war, oppressed by poverty, and appreciating his father's need of assistance, young Walker joined him as partner in mercantile business. In 1868 he entered the newly organized firm of Walker, Evans and Cogswell as partner and general manager. The business of this firm, at first merely local, he built up until, by the time of his retirement in 1900, it covered the entire South.

General Walker has held no political office, but is a life-long and consistent member of the Democratic or "White Man's"

party. He was prominent in the Rifle club organization of Charleston, which during the reconstruction era was the sole protection of the white race against negro encroachment. During the campaign, which culminated in the restoration of white supremacy, he was president of the largest and leading Rifle club, the Carolina Rifle club, and rendered most valued aid to the movement. In religion he is an Episcopalian. His public services, outside the army, have been general in character, but in all he has striven to do his full duty, and the judgment of his friends testifies to his success.

He was the mover and leading spirit in the reëstablishment of his alma mater, the South Carolina Military academy, and served on its board of visitors for several years.

General Walker is the author of a "Sketch of the Tenth South Carolina Regiment," and also of a "History of the Carolina Rifle Club"; he is a member of the order of United Confederate Veterans, in which he holds the office of lieutenant-general commanding the army of the Northern Virginia department.

In recent years General Walker has been active on the platform, delivering his famous lecture "Memories of the Sixties", in aid of the Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy to be erected by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. This eloquent and inspiring address he has delivered all over the South to large and enthusiastic audiences, specially representing the Sons of Confederate Veterans; and as chairman of the veterans committee he has worked earnestly to secure monuments in each state to the women of the Confederacy, and success is just now (1909) crowning the effort. As a member of the South Carolina Monument commission he has also been active in erecting a suitable monument at Chickamauga park, Chattanooga, to the memory of the troops from the Palmetto state.

General Walker was married on the 20th of June, 1866, to Miss Ada Orie Sinclair. Three children were born of this marriage, one of whom is now living. His address is 85 Broad street, Charleston, South Carolina.

COLEMAN BAILEY WALLER

WALLER, COLEMAN BAILEY, Ph. D., educator, was born March 8, 1872, in Greenwood, Greenwood county, South Carolina. His father, Cadmus G. Waller, was a merchant and mayor of Greenwood; his mother, Mary Emma (Coleman) Waller, was a woman of vigorous intellect and earnest piety, and had the strongest influence on the life of her son.

His early life was spent in a village, and his primary and preparatory education was received at home and in the village school. In 1889 he entered Wofford college, Spartanburg, South Carolina, and was graduated A. B. in 1892. While in college his choice of vocation was made for him, rather than by him; in March of his senior year he was asked to substitute for a sick teacher in the Greenwood graded school; he did so, liked the work and did it so well that at the beginning of the next session he was elected a teacher in the same school. His career determined upon, he put his whole heart into the work, and before the school year was ended he was asked to become superintendent of public schools in Union, South Carolina; he accepted and held the position three years. By that time he was ambitious of doing a higher class of educational work, and went to Clemson college, South Carolina, where he remained three years as assistant professor of mathematics; from there he went to Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Maryland, where he devoted a year to post-graduate studies. In 1899 he entered Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated Ph. D. in 1902, and remained one year longer as assistant professor of mathematics, going from there to Wofford college, where he is professor of chemistry and biology, work in which he is making a name for himself among the advanced educators of the state.

He is fond of outdoor exercise, finding his most enjoyable recreation in hunting, fishing and lawn tennis. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and of the Chi Phi college fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat.

On December 21, 1905, he married Eunice Hill of Anderson, South Carolina. His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

THOMAS TRACY WALSH

WALSH T. TRACY, Protestant Episcopal clergyman, was born September 28, 1866, in Conway, Horry county, South Carolina. His father, Judge Joseph Travis Walsh, district judge of Horry county until reconstruction, member of the state legislature, county chairman and school commissioner, was a Christian gentleman, a scholar and an able lawyer; his mother, Mary Frances (Congdon) Walsh, was a woman of education and refinement. His ancestors were Irish and French; the paternal founder of the American family, Doctor John Walsh, a native of Ireland and surgeon in the British navy, settled in Maryland in 1789. On the maternal side, Robert Vardell, a Huguenot, came from France to Charleston, South Carolina, during the Huguenot exodus in the reign of Louis XIV, and his grandson, Sergeant Vardell, fought gallantly at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, during the War of the Revolution, 1776.

His early life was passed in his birthplace and in Marion, South Carolina; he was a strong and vigorous boy, and when quite young showed a taste for books and music, which he has retained, his most enjoyable indoor recreations being reading and music. He attended Burrough's school in Conway, the McLean school in Marion, and the Phillips academy in Andover, Massachusetts. Hampered by lack of means in the continuation of his education, he taught school four years, 1884-1888, in Marion and Clarendon counties, South Carolina; and the four following years, 1888-1892, he was in the wholesale and retail book business in Boston and Philadelphia; but commercial life was not suited to his tastes, and having decided to become a clergyman (in his own words, "I felt called of God to be a minister before I had joined any denomination"), he matriculated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1896, paying his way by giving instruction in elocution in the university.

While a student, in December, 1895, he served as assistant to Reverend E. E. Bellinger, rector of St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal church, Walterboro, South Carolina, and in the following

year became rector of that church, remaining there until 1901. From 1901 to 1905 he was rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Orangeburg, South Carolina, and "in charge" of several parishes and missions, and for some time he was secretary and treasurer of the general board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In November, 1905, he became general missionary of the diocese of South Carolina, with headquarters at Columbia. While holding this position he organized new congregations, supplied vacant parishes and missions with services, and carried on a general work of church extension. The church orphanage having been removed to Yorkville, South Carolina, he resigned, early in 1909, his office of missionary to become chaplain of the orphanage and to also take charge of Episcopal congregations at Yorkville, Chester, and Blacksburg.

He thinks that "every young man should make honesty, intelligence, altruism and Christianity his working watchwords." He is a Mason, chaplain of his lodge, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is and has always been a Democrat. All his life he has been a constant and deep student of the Bible, history, literature and theology, and is the author of a booklet, "Facts and Principles," published 1900.

On April 19, 1899, he married Mary Pressley Fishburn; they have had three children, all of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is Yorkville, South Carolina.

Yours truly
E. J. Warren

EDWIN FRANKLIN WARREN

WARREN, EDWIN FRANKLIN, lawyer, farmer, state senator, whose home is at Hampton court-house, Hampton county, South Carolina, was born at Walterboro, Colleton county, South Carolina, on April 22, 1849. His father, Colonel George Warren, was sheriff of Colleton county for four terms; and from 1832 to 1838 he was colonel of the militia of that county. The military bent was legitimately in the family blood and traditions. His ancestors on his father's side were of Scotch-Irish descent and came to America before Revolutionary times, settling near Boston, Massachusetts, and Charleston, South Carolina. General Warren, of Bunker Hill fame, was a great-uncle of Mr. E. F. Warren's father, who was also a near relative of Colonel Samuel Warren, who lost a leg at the siege of Savannah, Georgia, in the Revolutionary war and whose portrait is now in the senate chamber in Columbia, South Carolina. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Hamilton Williams, and she has left a deep impression upon the moral and spiritual life of her son.

In the winters, as a boy, he lived on a plantation; in the summers, in the village of Walterboro. While very young he began to keep the books in the sheriff's office for his father. Later in boyhood he worked on a farm to obtain the means to enable him to attend school. He attended the country schools near his home, and the Walterboro Male academy, but did not attempt advanced study at college.

It was "reading the lives of great men" which led him to determine upon the profession of law. By private study and reading he fitted himself for admission to the bar; and in 1878 he began the practice of his profession at Hampton court-house. He was intendant of Hampton in 1887 and 1888. In 1902 he was elected state senator from Hampton county.

In addition to his practice of the law, Mr. Warren has managed a large farm which has been "reasonably remunerative"; and he has made it his habit to take exercise on that farm every afternoon.

He is a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat.

He was married on November 28, 1882, to Sallie Woodward, daughter of W. W. Woodward, of Barnwell, South Carolina.

JOHN SIMS WATKINS

WATKINS, REV. JOHN SIMS, D. D., since 1892 pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Spartanburg, South Carolina, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, on the 4th of January, 1844. His father, Richard V. Watkins, was a farmer of that county who has left among all who knew him a reputation for soundness of judgment, uprightness, and practical benevolence. His family is of Welsh origin and is descended from Thomas Watkins, of Chickahominy, Virginia, who died in 1783.

Born in the country, schooled at the country and village schools within his reach in the decade which preceded the War between the States, he was prevented by the outbreak of that war from going to college at the age when he would have otherwise entered. Volunteering in the Confederate army, he served as lieutenant in Wright's Light artillery in the latter part of the struggle. He studied at the University of Virginia and was graduated in 1868. From early boyhood he had been exceptionally fond of reading and study. After his course at the university he took up the study of theology and was graduated from the Union Theological seminary in New York city, having chosen the work of the Christian ministry, "under the profound conviction of a divine call."

He had begun the work of self-support in life as a teacher in the Fredericksburg high school, which prepared students for the University of Virginia. His work in the pastorate began in 1872, when he was installed over the Presbyterian church of Roanoke, Virginia. In this pastorate he continued for six years; and in 1878 he accepted the call to become pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Raleigh, North Carolina. The next fourteen years of his life were passed in the ministry of the Gospel in Raleigh; and he became thoroughly identified not only with the life and the interests of his own church membership, but also with the best interests of the city in philanthropy and civic improvement. In 1892 he accepted the call of the First Presbyterian church of Spartanburg, South Carolina. For the last

seventeen years he has filled the position of pastor of that church, endearing himself by his preaching and his life to a wide circle of friends in that city.

On the 4th of August, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary L. Coleman. They have had eight children, of whom seven are now (1909) living.

Dr. Watkins is the author of a "Handbook for Ruling Elders," published in 1895, by the Committee of Publication of the Presbyterian Church, South. He has been identified with the Democratic party by conviction throughout his manhood. He has always been fond of out-of-door sports; and he still finds healthful exercise, amusement and recreation in fishing, hunting, and horseback riding.

Asked to make to the young people of his state suggestions as to the attainment of true success in life, he writes: "If I have had any success in life it has been due to patient, persistent study and to concentration of mind upon the subjects which bear on the life work which I have chosen."

The address of Dr. Watkins is 294 East Main street, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

ALONZO DUTTON WEBSTER

WEBSTER, ALONZO DUTTON, postmaster of Orangeburg, South Carolina, was born in that town on the 31st of January, 1877. His father, Eugene Alonzo Webster, was a lawyer, who had been postmaster at Orangeburg, county treasurer of Orangeburg county and trial justice, deputy collector of internal revenue, and twice collector of internal revenue for the state of South Carolina. A. D. Webster's mother was Mrs. Josephine E. B. (Dutton) Webster. His father's family trace their descent from William Brewster of the Plymouth colony, in 1620; from John Webster, who came from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1634; and from Josephine Peaslee, who came from Wales to Newberry, Massachusetts, in 1638.

Living as a boy in the village of Orangeburg, having excellent health and indulging in his boyhood a fondness for athletic sports, he made his way from the schools of his village to the University of South Carolina, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B., on the 14th of June, 1898. He began a law course at the University of South Carolina, but remained at that institution only for half of the prescribed course. The reading and study which he feels have influenced him most, he describes as "the reading and study of current events."

In 1899 he was appointed postmaster of Orangeburg; and he has been twice reappointed to that position.

He is identified with the Republican party, was a member of the Republican National convention in 1904; and he was the member for South Carolina of the presidential notification committee to call upon President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, in 1904.

His religious connection is with the Methodist church. He was president of the Euphradian society at the University of South Carolina; and he is an Elk.

On the 26th of December, 1901, he married Miss Mabel Calhoun Stanley, daughter of John C. and Mary I. Stanley, of Columbia, South Carolina. They have had two children, both of whom are now living.

His address is 251 North Railroad avenue, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

JOHN IRVING WESTERVELT

WESTERVELT, JOHN IRVING, president and treasurer of the Brandon Cotton mills of Greenville, South Carolina, president and treasurer of the Carolina mills of the same place, president of the Brandon Savings bank, and vice-president of the Saluda River Power company, was born at Pinopolis, Berkeley county, South Carolina, on the 11th of November, 1862.

His father, Harman Westervelt, was a dentist of somewhat retiring disposition, who never held or wished to hold public office. His mother, Mrs. Emily Parker (Gaillard) Westervelt, was a granddaughter of John Gaillard, for many years state senator and president of the state senate, and United States senator from South Carolina from 1804 to 1826, for many years president *pro tempore* of the United States senate. The first American ancestor of his father's family (Westervelt) emigrated in 1680 from Holland to New York city. Peter Gaillard, his mother's ancestor, came from Poitou, France, in 1685, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in St. James's parish, Santee, South Carolina.

As a boy he had vigorous health, was fond of sports, and full of hearty enjoyment of life. He had lost his father when he was but a year old—too early for the son to be saddened by the consciousness of his loss. His mother's influence over him was strong and enduring. He early became fond of books; but he also took an intense interest in all the sports of boyhood, and especially in boating. His home was in a village until he was fourteen years old, and after that age, in a city. While he was not trained in boyhood to systematic work with his hands, he did undertake, while in his 'teens, the manufacture of wall-brackets, picture frames, etc., with which he paid certain of his expenses while he was at school, and kept himself supplied with pocket money. He attended the schools near his home and then, for a time, the Holy Communion Church institute at Charleston, South Carolina; but he left school before he was seventeen.

On January 2, 1879, he became clerk in the mesne conveyance office, at Charleston, South Carolina, at fifty cents a day, while he paid twelve dollars a month for his board; and he writes, "fortunately for me and my board bill, my wages were advanced at the end of the first week to five dollars per week." After a year of service he was placed in charge of the office and did all the work of the "deputy"; but, being under age, he could not sign papers as deputy. Since office hours were only from nine to three, he devoted the rest of his time to the duties of clerk at the Pavilion hotel, and by this work he paid his board bill, and he met many men whose acquaintance proved of value to him. Through one of these acquaintances he obtained a clerkship with the cotton exporting house of Arthur Barnwell and Company, of Charleston, South Carolina. He continued in that business from September, 1881, to September 1, 1888. In May, 1888, he became secretary and treasurer of the Charleston Cotton mills, serving in that capacity until May, 1891. From May, 1891, for eight years, until June, 1899, he was treasurer of the Pelham Mills at Pelham, South Carolina. In 1899 he removed to Greenville county, South Carolina, and organized the Brandon mills as a ten thousand-spindle mill. These mills now have over forty thousand spindles and nine hundred and sixty looms. In November, 1899, Mr. Westervelt became president and treasurer of the Brandon Cotton mills, and five years later he assumed also the duties of president and treasurer of the Carolina mills, at Greenville. Since May, 1905, he has been president of the Brandon Savings bank; and he is also vice-president of the Greenville-Carolina Power company. He is a director in two insurance companies, and in a bleaching and finishing plant, as well as in two land companies. He has declined to take the presidency of still another cotton mill in addition to these duties.

In all this business, Mr. Westervelt has been called upon to care for important interests of others, as well as for his own property and business interests. It seems to be the verdict of his fellow-citizens that he has not been found wanting in the public spirit which prompts faithful and unflagging service of others' interests, as well as in managing one's own business.

On the 27th of August, 1891, Mr. Westervelt married Miss Melville Cain, daughter of William Henry Cain, of Pinopolis,

South Carolina. They have had two children, both of whom are now living.

Mr. Westervelt is a Democrat by political conviction, and belongs to the gold wing branch of the party.

By religious conviction he is identified with the Episcopal church, of which he became a member at the age of fifteen, and in which he has served as vestryman for some years. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Elks.

In his early manhood Mr. Westervelt for several years gave careful attention to gymnasium work for improvement of his health and the strengthening of his constitution.

Feeling that his own advance in business life "has been constantly due to strict attention to duty," which has always been first in his actions and thoughts, Mr. Westervelt suggests to the young people of his state, who desire success in life, this advice: "Meet all obligations promptly and cheerfully. Do more than is expected of you for the dollars paid. Seek to advance on the ground of merit alone. Never seek a new position because you have nothing else to do but to take it; but assume new duties because you are already occupied with earlier duties."

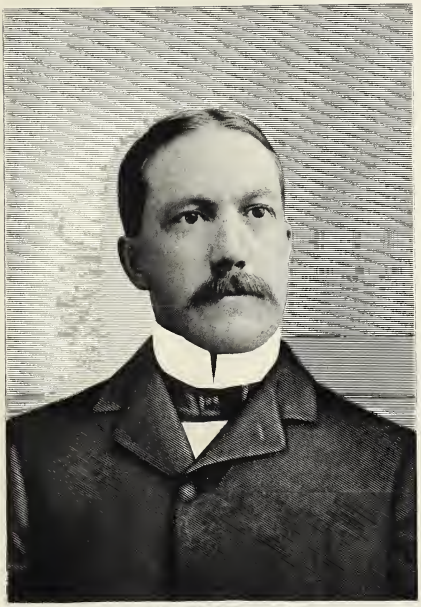
The address of Mr. Westervelt is Greenville, South Carolina.

FRANCIS HOPKINS WESTON

WESTON, FRANCIS HOPKINS, a leading lawyer and financier of Columbia, South Carolina, and for many years prominent in politics in this state, was born October 10, 1866, near Eastover, Richland county, South Carolina. He is the son of Doctor William Weston and Caroline Woodward Weston. Doctor Weston was a graduate of home and foreign schools of medicine, but his planting interests were so large as to absorb his whole attention, and he gave up the practice of his profession. He was a man noted for his unflinching adherence to truth, and his scorn of all things low and mean. He was an officer in the Confederate army and five of his brothers served the same cause. The family are descendants of William Weston, who came to North Carolina before the Revolutionary war, several of whose descendants did service against King George III.

Francis Hopkins Weston received his early education at Thompson's academy, Columbia, South Carolina, and Bingham school (military), Mebaneville, North Carolina. He then entered the South Carolina Military academy, Charleston, South Carolina, where he continued two years. Leaving the military academy, he entered South Carolina college, from which institution he graduated in 1888, both in the academic and law departments, receiving the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. His father had graduated from the South Carolina college in 1849, and his grandfather in 1814.

Mr. Weston immediately began the practice of law, which he has since continued, being now one of the leading members of the Columbia bar. He has also been prominent financially in Columbia, and for a time was president of the Farmers and Mechanics bank. As a member of the firm of Weston & Aycock he is one of the solicitors of the Palmetto National bank. He is connected with other financial and industrial enterprises in South Carolina, besides having large planting interests in the most fertile section of Richland county, owning lands which have been in the possession of his family for several generations. For four terms he served his native county in the lower house of the



Washington, D.C.

Yours very truly

Francis H. Weston

legislature, and he is now a member of the upper house as the senator from Richland county. He has never sought other than county political honors, and in no quest has he been unsuccessful, but his advice and influence have constantly been brought into requisition by his friends who were candidates for national and higher state honors. For six years he was a member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, the South Carolina college. He has been active in the state militia and has held various commissions in this service. He was one of the commanding officers in the Sons of Confederate veterans, and has been prominent in social, fraternal and eleemosynary organizations.

Mr. Weston has ever been fond of literature and has been a general reader. But he is particularly fond of the history of his native state, and he has fostered in every way possible the development of her literature. He is the only vice-president of the State Historical society outside the city of Charleston. He is a devoted but not bigoted churchman, and is a member of the vestry of Saint John's Episcopal church, Congaree. Inheriting from his ancestors the strictest adherence to high principles, Mr. Weston is the soul of honor, and fidelity to his friends is his marked characteristic.

On April 15, 1896, he was married to Miss Amy S. Shoolbred, daughter of John Stanyarne and Fannie Adams Shoolbred. Of the five children of this union, three are now living.

Mr. Weston's home address is Number 1808 Senate street, Columbia, South Carolina.

JOHN HENRY WHARTON

WHARTON, JOHN HENRY, of Waterloo, Laurens county, ex-member of the legislature, formerly clerk of court, delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1895, chairman of the railroad commission of South Carolina, farmer and breeder of fine stock, was born in Laurens county, October 8, 1847. His father, William N. Wharton, was a farmer, descended from "good revolutionary colonists, a man of industry and integrity, long a deacon in the Baptist church. His mother was Mrs. Leona J. (Fuller) Wharton.

John H. Wharton was the oldest of nine children. Reared on his father's farm, with only such educational advantages as were to be found in the old-fashioned country school of South Carolina before the war, he entered the Confederate army in 1862 when but fifteen years old and served to the end of the war, showing even in his boyhood that love of action which has marked his later life.

On March 17, 1870, he married Laura J. Harris. They have had eight children; and Colonel Wharton's appreciation of the educational advantages of which he was deprived in his early life may be inferred not only from his life-long interest in the schools of his state, but particularly from the fact that his son, William C. Wharton, is a graduate of Furman university, while all of his seven daughters have been graduated from the Greenville Female college.

An unswerving Democrat, Colonel Wharton has always taken an interest in the poltical affairs of his county and state. In 1878 he was elected county commissioner, and he was reëlected three times, serving eight years. In 1880 Governor Thompson appointed Mr. Wharton on his staff with the rank of colonel. Elected to the legislature in 1884, he was three times consecutively reëlected. In 1890 he was made clerk of court for the unexpired term of two years; and in 1892 he was elected for the full term of four years, serving until 1896. While still holding this office in 1895 he was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional convention of South Carolina. In 1896 he was elected by the legislature a member of the board of directors of the state penitentiary.

In 1898 he was again elected to the legislature, "at the head of the ticket." He was chairman of the committee of agriculture when Clemson college was established; and the bill for founding that institution was referred to his committee. He was active in promoting the measure. In 1908 he was elected, on the prohibition ticket, a member of the state senate from Laurens county for a term of four years.

In 1900 he was elected a railroad commissioner, and he is chairman of that board. He is chaplain of the Charles Rutledge Holmes Camp No. 746 of United Confederate volunteers. He is also on the staff of General B. H. Teague with the rank of major, and on the staff of General Zimmerman Davis with the rank of colonel, and he takes an active part in all the reunions of the United Confederate volunteers.

By conviction a Baptist, he is a deacon and the clerk of the Waterloo Baptist church; and his denomination has availed itself of his executive ability by making him moderator of the union of the third section of the Laurens association for the last twenty years; and for several years moderator of the Reedy River association. For more than thirty years he has been the superintendent of the Sunday school of his church.

All his life interested in agriculture and in the improvement by breeding of the live stock of South Carolina, Colonel Wharton has been master of the grange, and also president of the Farmers' alliance of Waterloo.

For six years he served as chairman of the board of trustees of the Waterloo high school. He is a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

After a life of varied activity, broad in its sympathies, Colonel Wharton gives this advice to the young people of South Carolina: "Be honest, sober and industrious. Do not hesitate to take a definite position upon one side or the other of every public question which comes before your community; and be sure that you are always on the moral side."

BENJAMIN STUART WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN STUART, planter, president of the Cotton Growers' association for Hampton county, ex-member of the South Carolina legislature, residing at Brunson, Hampton county, South Carolina, has been all his life identified with the state of South Carolina; but during a visit paid by his mother to Savannah, Georgia—a visit unexpectedly prolonged—he was born at Savannah, Georgia, on the 25th of June, 1843. His father, Gilbert William Martin Williams, was a physician and a preacher, a member of the Secession convention of the state of Georgia (to which he had removed in 1858), the organizer of, and the colonel commanding, the Forty-seventh regiment of Georgia infantry, who entered the Confederate army in 1861 and gave his life to the cause. He is remembered for his wisdom in council, for his eloquence on the rostrum and in the pulpit, and for his gallantry on the field of battle. The ancestors of the family were from England and Wales, coming to South Carolina in colonial days and serving conspicuously in the Revolution, the Mexican war and the War between the States.

His early home was in South Carolina. In his early boyhood his health was delicate and his physique slender. But his parents trained him early in out-of-door exercise, especially on horseback, and in his boyhood he was quite as noted among the boys of his neighborhood for his feats in horsemanship as for his love of reading, especially of reading history. His boyhood was passed on a plantation in the country. When he was fifteen his father purchased lands and established a new home for his family in Mackintosh county, Georgia.

His son was preparing for college in Johnston academy, Georgia, but abandoned his course of study to enter the service in the Confederate army, becoming a non-commissioned officer in the infantry, and later in the artillery and the siege artillery. He was promoted lieutenant in the infantry, became adjutant of his regiment, and served as assistant adjutant-general of his brigade with the rank of captain and later of major. He was in the Confederate service for three years and nine months, from 1861 to 1865.

Very Truly
Ben S Williams

Of the books which have had the most influence in shaping his life, he writes: "For a most important period of four years of my young life, 'Hardee's Tactics'; afterward, settling down to quiet home life in agricultural pursuits, I read the Bible, Shakespeare, Plutarch, law, medicine, materia medica, and the best general literature of the time and of all times so far as it came within my reach."

Immediately after the war he took up the life of a planter for a time in Georgia. But in 1869 he returned to South Carolina, bringing with him not only his wife but his mother and his two younger brothers. He has always regarded South Carolina as his home.

On the 7th of November, 1867, he married Miss Josephine Richardson, daughter of James Cameron Richardson and Henrietta Richardson, of Hampton county, South Carolina. They have had eight children, six of whom are now living.

The aim of his life-work has been "to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before." During the stirring term of Governor Wade Hampton he served as first auditor of Hampton county, from 1878 to 1880. He was elected to the South Carolina house of representatives in 1886, serving for two years until 1888, when he retired from the turmoil of politics and since then has held no public office.

In politics he is a Democrat; and he says: "While I have never changed my party allegiance, at times I have been inclined to do so because of the glaring assininity of our party leaders." He writes himself down as not identified with any religious denomination or ethical society. His favorite forms of sport and amusement have been "exercise with horse, dog and gun in the field and woods, with an occasional trip to the mountains or to the sea."

To the young people of his state he commends: "The study of the Gospel of Christ and of the constitution and laws, federal and state, with a careful reading of history, and the strict observance of the golden rule which will contribute immediately to the maintenance of sound and lofty ideals of life."

ROBERT WILSON

WILSON, ROBERT, D. D., Protestant Episcopal clergyman, physician, author, and inventor, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, October 28, 1838. His father, James Mazyek Wilson, was one of Charleston's leading merchants for years; his mother, Ann Isabel Gibbes, died when he was a child. He comes from one of the oldest and most distinguished colonial families, his blood being a blend of Scotch, English, and French. Its founders in America were Governor Robert Gibbes, who came from England in 1670 to be royal governor of the province; Isaac Mazyek, who came from France in 1685 and established an international mercantile enterprise that grew to be one of the largest in the colonies; and Doctor Robert Wilson, who came from Scotland in 1750, and became one of Charleston's famous physicians.

Robert Wilson attended two private schools and the College of Charleston, at home, and the University of Virginia; but, having decided to become a physician, he left the latter and went to the Medical College of South Carolina, from which he was graduated M. D., in 1859. He at once took up the practice of medicine in Pineville, South Carolina, later removing to Camden. At the beginning of the War between the States he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Confederate States army, and served until 1864. During this service as surgeon he became so deeply interested in theology as taught by the Protestant Episcopal church that he decided to prepare himself for the ministry, and with that end in view he entered the Theological seminary, Camden, South Carolina, and was graduated therefrom in 1863. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1883 by Washington college, Chestertown, Maryland.

After entering the ministry he became rector of Claremont parish, Statesburg, South Carolina; going from there to St. Paul's, Kent, Maryland; thence to St. Peters, Easton, Maryland, where he remained thirteen years, after which he returned to his native city and became rector of St. Luke's parish, which exercises jurisdiction over St. James, Santee, Messiah, North Santee, and

St. Albans, Kingstree. There he has been for twenty years, and there he will probably remain.

In addition to his membership of various diocesan boards, he has been vice-president of the Church Home for twenty-one years. He is president of the Charleston Library society; president of the Huguenot society of South Carolina; colonel of the Charleston regiment United Confederate Veterans; commander Camp Sumter, United Confederate Veterans; chaplain St. Andrews society; member of Phi Kappa Psi; of Huguenot society of America, and of the Huguenot society of London, England.

He published "Confirmation Lectures" in 1870, and "The Sower" in 1883, and has been, during his entire career, a contributor to periodical literature, both religious and secular.

With all his other work he has managed to find time to be an inventor. In 1869 he was granted a patent for a butter churn, and in 1870 for a revolving table.

He says he belongs to no political party, but has always voted with the Democrats, except once, on a local issue, in Maryland.

Doctor Wilson's name is a household word in Charleston, where he is always found on the fighting line whenever there is a struggle involving the public welfare, and where his private worth is known to all.

He has been married twice. First, to Mary Susan Gibbes, November 22, 1859; second, to Ann Jane Shand, April 22, 1862. Eight children have been born to them, three of whom are now (1909) living.

His address is 75 Coming street, Charleston, South Carolina.

WILLIAM CHEVALETTE WOLFE

WOLFE, WILLIAM CHEVALETTE, lawyer, writer and banker, was born in Orangeburg, South Carolina, on the 2nd of February, 1871. He is the oldest son of William C. Wolfe, a well-known physician of that county, and Mrs. Julia C. (Rumph) Wolfe. His ancestors were German and Swiss. On the maternal side he is the great-grandson of General Jacob Rumph, of Revolutionary fame; and he is a grand nephew of General David Flavel Jamison, president of the secession convention. He also numbers among his ancestors the Rowes and Chevalettes.

His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm; and he became familiar in his boyhood with such tasks of farm work as fall to boys, early in his youth learning how to do a full day's work in the fields. The delicate constitution with which he began life, he believes has been strengthened by out-of-door work and exercise.

Three months at the country school near his home, seven months at Sheridan's high school, and less than a year at Wofford college, make up the record of his systematic schooling. Although he passed but one session at Wofford college, during that time he ranked first in a class many of whose members have since become distinguished in life. Mr. Wolfe has never ceased to regret his lack of the systematic educational training of which he was deprived in his boyhood and youth, but by diligent application and by the habit of systematic and careful reading, he has become familiar with the classics, and has read more widely in natural science than have most of the college-bred men of his time.

For some years after he came of age, he conducted a farm. In 1893 he was elected to the legislature, but after one term of experience there, he voluntarily withdrew from politics. During that term in the legislature he had drafted and secured the passage of the resolution which called the constitutional convention that ordained the present state constitution of South Carolina. Mr. Wolfe was also most prominent in securing the passage of the public cotton weighers' act.

Yours truly,
Wm C. Wolfe.

In his early years, too, he did reportorial work for several of the daily papers of the state for a time; and he became one of the editors of "The Cotton Plant," a well-known agricultural journal. Throughout his life he has frequently contributed articles to the press, generally writing over an assumed name which is not known even by his closest friends.

In 1894, Mr. Wolfe began the study of law. He read law at his country home, without assistance or instruction; but when he offered himself for examination he was at once admitted to practice by the supreme court. He had now found his calling. He comes of a race of lawyers. Judge Rumph, a near relative of his, had presided over the first court held in Orangeburg after the Revolution; and his grandfather, Colonel David Jamison Rumph, a colonel in the War between the States, was also a lawyer; while his grand uncle, General D. F. Jamison, and his uncle, Charles Wesley Wolfe, were lawyers of distinction.

Taking for his own motto, "The client without a fee is also welcome," Mr. Wolfe began work with the determination to create a place for himself, and to win success. Constantly in attendance at his office, a diligent reader, courteous to all clients and faithful to every trust imposed in him, he made his way to the position of a leading lawyer in his county. From year to year his practice has grown until it is now reported to be one of the largest in the state. He practices in all parts of South Carolina; and sometimes in adjoining states. He has defended over one hundred capital cases; and more than three-fourths of the clients whom he has defended have been acquitted. But he does not rest his reputation upon his work as a criminal lawyer alone. During his fourteen years at the bar, he has conducted hundreds of cases, criminal and civil; and with such success that he is seldom seen in the appellate courts. In addressing the court and jury Mr. Wolfe cultivates a quiet conversational tone and manner. His friends feel that he has no superior in the state in the examination of witnesses. He is the senior member of the firms of Wolfe and Berry, of Orangeburg, and Wolfe and Connor, of St. George, Dorchester county.

His executive ability and his knowledge of business law have made him very prominent in the management of the business interests of his community. He is president of the Planters bank.

He is a director in and a solicitor of five other banks in his county. He is president of five of the mercantile and manufacturing enterprises of Orangeburg; and he is a director in as many more.

In 1893, Mr. Wolfe married Miss Alma Sawyer. They have had seven children, six of whom are living in 1908. Mr. Wolfe attributes much of his success in life to his wife. In religion he is a Methodist.

While he is too busily engaged in professional work to take much time for amusement, he is fond of out-of-door sports. He has large farming interests; and the oversight and direction of these farms give him the opportunity to enjoy out-of-door life.

His address is Orangeburg, South Carolina.

JOHN THOMAS WOODSIDE

WOODSIDE, JOHN THOMAS, president of the Woodside Cotton mills of Greenville, South Carolina, was born at Woodville Postoffice, in Greenville county, fifteen miles south of the city of Greenville, on the 9th of May, 1864.

His father, John Lawrence Woodside, M. D., a man warmly remembered for his generosity and his kindly helpfulness to others, was long a favorite physician in his part of the country, and was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the War between the States. Always a public-spirited man, Dr. Woodside labored for the upbuilding of his county, and held for many years the offices of county commissioner and magistrate.

Mr. Woodside's paternal ancestors came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1798, settling first in Charleston, South Carolina, afterwards in Mississippi, but finally settling near Fairview church, in the lower part of Greenville county, South Carolina. His mother, who was Miss Ellen Pamelia Charles, was of Scotch descent, a woman of large heart and great intelligence, and an ideal mother to the large family of children (nine sons and four daughters), the subject of this sketch being the fifth child and third son.

During his infancy and boyhood John T. Woodside was of so frail constitution that it was thought he would not live to manhood, but he early began to share with his older brothers the duties and cares of farm life—duties and cares which the war left to all the sons of the Southland. The circumstances of his early home life necessitated economy, but he, with his brothers, feel that they owe a great debt of gratitude to their parents for the duties prescribed and the principles inculcated by them in the years of childhood.

His opportunities for an education from books were limited to attendance at the country school for a few months of each year. At the age of nineteen he left home to assist in teaching a large village school, and while doing this he pursued a systematic course of study at night. His start in life consisted of a silver

dollar given him by his father on his leaving home at nineteen years of age, and nineteen years from that day he became president of the Woodside Cotton mills.

From his earliest recollections he was fond of the use of tools and greatly interested in the study of machinery. This interest probably led him to enter, in 1884, the employ of the Reedy River Manufacturing company, a cotton mill seven miles from Greenville. For seven years, with the exception of eight months spent in Birmingham, Alabama, where he was engaged as salesman in a general merchandise store, and for awhile in the employ of a railroad, Mr. Woodside remained with this company; and these seven years of business training laid the foundation for that thorough knowledge gained in his later vocation, which so well qualified him to take the presidency of the large manufacturing enterprise which is now under his management.

In the spring of 1892, he, with two others, established a mercantile business at Pelzer, South Carolina. In the fall of 1893 he sold his mercantile interest and moved to Greenville city, and the following spring established a retail grocery business in which he remained until 1902.

The Woodside Cotton mills, of which he is president, were chartered September 12, 1902, and have been phenomenally successful. Their capacity has been increased from eleven thousand to forty-five thousand spindles, and additions are now being made which will give a total of eighty thousand spindles and two thousand looms. When these additions are completed the plant will represent an investment of more than a million and a half dollars, and it will be the second largest cotton mill in the South. Besides being president of the Woodside Cotton mills, Mr. Woodside is treasurer of the Fountain Inn Manufacturing company, a cotton mill representing an investment of approximately half a million dollars; secretary of the Simpsonville Cotton mills, a quarter of a million dollar plant; and a director of the Farmers and Merchants bank of Greenville. Three of his younger brothers are presidents respectively of the two mills last named and the bank.

By political convictions and party association, Mr. Woodside is a Democrat, In his religious convictions and profession he is a Presbyterian. He became a member of the church early in life and

is a deacon in the First Presbyterian church of Greenville, having been elected to that office in 1894. Though not a zealous lodge man, he has at different times been a member of the Order of Red Men and of the Knights of Pythias. At fifteen years of age he became a member of the order of Good Templars and he has never tasted any intoxicant.

Mr. Woodside was married April 25, 1893, to Miss Lou A. Carpenter, whose father, Dr. F. G. Carpenter, was a physician of note in Anderson county, South Carolina, where he practiced for many years.

In reply to the question, "What is the sport, amusement or mode of relaxation which you enjoy and find most helpful?" he writes that he enjoys overcoming difficulties more than anything else, and is inclined to the belief that a change of work is more beneficial than complete cessation from work.

HENRY HOLMES WOODWARD

WOODWARD, HENRY HOLMES, of Conway, South Carolina, lawyer, since 1899 proprietor of the "Horry Herald," and from 1898 to 1903 a member of the legislature of South Carolina from Horry county, was born in that county on the 3d of June, 1874. His father, William Decatur Woodward, was a farmer, whose ancestors came from England and settled several generations ago in Virginia. His mother was Mrs. Pauline Elizabeth Woodward.

Passing his boyhood on his father's farm he knew excellent health, and he was taught early to work, becoming familiar with all kinds of labor which are practiced on a South Carolina farm. The circumstances of his family were such as to make it necessary for him to overcome serious difficulties in securing an education. For the most part he supported himself by his own labor, during the years of study at school and college. In 1898 he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., from South Carolina college. He had supported himself by teaching school during the years while he studied law.

Establishing himself at Conway, South Carolina, in July, 1898, he began the general practice of law. In 1899, he became the owner of the "Horry Herald," a successful county paper.

The people of his county chose him, in 1898, as their representative in the legislature of the state; and he continued to hold that office until 1903. As a member of the South Carolina legislature he was especially interested in advocating local option with the dispensary system, and he was identified with many measures of public importance.

Mr. Woodward was married, on the 25th of June, 1901, to Miss Grace Dusenbury, daughter of U. A. Dusenbury of Toddville, South Carolina. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1909.

Mr. Woodward is a Mason; a member of the Woodmen of the World; and a member of the Commercial Law League of America. He has been for some years commander of his camp of the Woodmen of the World.

By political conviction he is a member of the Democratic party and he has never failed to support its principles and its candidates.

By religious conviction, Mr. Woodward is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

MALCOLM GRAHAM WOODWORTH

WOODWORTH, MALCOLM GRAHAM, professor of English and history in the Presbyterian college of South Carolina, at Clinton, Laurens county, South Carolina, was born in Burlington, Mineral county, West Virginia, on the 28th of February, 1870. His father, Reverend Malcolm W. Woodworth, was a minister of the Presbyterian church, a man of scholarly tastes and of ability as a preacher and pastor. His mother was Mrs. Susan E. (Streit) Woodworth. His family on his father's side is of English descent; while his mother's ancestors (among them Reverend Christian Streit, one of the pioneers of the Lutheran church in Virginia) came from Holland.

His boyhood was passed in a village. His mother died while he was still a young boy. His father opened the way for him to excellent private schools and to a college course. Fitted for college at private schools, he entered Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1892. Four years later he completed the theological course of the Union Theological seminary of Virginia.

He began the work of the active pastorate by taking charge of the Presbyterian church at Hat Creek, Virginia, in 1896. It was his personal preference and his sense of duty which led him to choose the work of the ministry. But calls to the teacher's profession, and the friendly judgment of those whose duty it was to select teachers for the positions he has filled, have led him to give most of his time since graduation to teaching in Christian institutions rather than to preaching. He says, "The atmosphere of a minister's home and the example of an earnest, studious and kindly father led me to choose the profession which I have followed."

From 1902 to 1904 he was professor of English and history in the Presbyterian college of South Carolina, at Clinton, South Carolina. But from 1904 to 1906 he resided at Elkins, West Virginia, having accepted a call to the professorship of English in the Davis and Elkins college of that place. Recalled to his

former position in the college at Clinton, he has filled the chair of English and history in that institution since 1906.

Professor Woodworth has never married.

At college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. He is a Knight of Pythias. By political convictions and preference he is allied with the Democratic party.

Many of his former students and a large circle of those whom he has made his friends look with warm interest to the future of Professor Woodworth. His work as a teacher leads them to hope that he will have a long and useful professional career.

CHARLES PINCKNEY WRAY

WRAY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, ex-mayor of Ridgeway, Fairfield county, South Carolina, and for fourteen years a member of the common council of that town, was born near Shelby, Cleveland county, North Carolina, on the 2d of January, 1860. His father, James Alexander Linton Wray, was a planter in North Carolina until 1874, and was an active worker in the cause of temperance, and in all that had to do with the welfare and progress of the church of which he was a member. He had married Miss Margaret Louise Blanton, daughter of George Blanton, of Cleveland county, North Carolina. His paternal great-grandfather, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, settled in North Carolina, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought at King's Mountain. His son, the grandfather of Charles P. Wray, though not more than fourteen years of age at the time, also took part in that historic battle. Mr. Wray's grandmother's family, the Lintons, of Scotch descent, had settled in Pennsylvania before the middle of the eighteenth century.

Until he was twelve years old he lived in the country. His father, a man of strong principle, early taught his children habits of systematic daily work, but he gave them fair opportunities for recreation. Charles P. Wray was the eighth of a family of nine children. He enjoyed out-of-door sports, hunting, etc. His father lost all his property as a result of the war, and the determination on his part to pay all the obligations he had incurred during the years of pressure and poverty which followed the war, as well as to keep his young children in school, gave but limited opportunities to his son to obtain an education. Until he was fifteen years old, Charles attended school in the old log schoolhouse near his home.

When about sixteen he began to be self-supporting. Before he was twenty-one he spent two years on the Pacific coast, in Oregon and Washington; and to the experience of life which he there acquired, and to his acquaintance with men of different classes and of varied characteristics, coming from all parts of the country, whom he there met, he ascribes "the best part of his education for life." From 1875 to 1879 he acted as clerk in a

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Yours Very Truly
Chas P. Wray

drug store at Shelby, North Carolina. From 1879 to 1881 he saw frontier life in the Northwest. From 1882 to 1885 he was engaged in farming. Since 1885 his principal business has been merchandising and lending money. For six years, from its organization in 1888, he was secretary and treasurer of a savings and loan association which was then converted into the Bank of Ridgeway, of which he is vice-president. He has made large investments in farming lands, of which he has about five thousand acres, which he rents to tenants and which give him satisfactory returns.

From both his parents Mr. Wray inherits religious principles and an interest in Christian work. He early became a member of the Baptist church, and since 1886 he has been a deacon in that church. For a period of twenty years he was also treasurer of the church and he is, and has been since 1888, superintendent of the Sunday school of the Baptist church at Ridgeway.

Since 1894 he has served continuously as a trustee of his school district. He has twice been mayor of Ridgeway: his last term expired April 1, 1909, and he refused to stand for reëlection. For fourteen years he served as a member of the common council of Ridgeway. He is a director in the Audubon society of South Carolina. For several years he had been a trustee of the Greenville Female college and in 1908 he was reëlected for a term of five years.

On the 2d of July, 1884, he married Miss Martha Louise Robertson, daughter of D. G. Robertson, of Fairfield county, South Carolina, and his wife, Sara Ann (Rembert) Robertson, of Sumter county, South Carolina. They have had four children, one of whom is living in 1909.

In politics Mr. Wray is allied with the Democratic party, although he has never been an active politician, and has never sought or held political office.

His favorite recreation is shooting quail, and he has always been very fond of fox hunting, because, as he says, his "father was a lover of fine horses and of the chase."

To the young men of South Carolina who aim at true success in life he offers this advice: "Trust in God always; and always have some useful work to do. Do not 'wait for something to

turn up,' but turn up something worth doing and do it. Do not be afraid that you will do too much work for the salary you are getting; but do your best, whatever your pay; and stick to the thing you undertake, never giving up until you finish it. Read good books."

The address of Mr. Wray is Ridgeway, South Carolina.

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Yours truly
J. F. Wright.

ZACCHEUS FRANKLIN WRIGHT

WRIGHT, ZACCHEUS FRANKLIN, merchant and banker, president of the Newberry Cotton mill, was born at Newberry, South Carolina, on the 21st of March, 1869. His father, Robert H. Wright, was a merchant, who had married Miss Mary Frances Bowers, daughter of Jacob Bowers, of Newberry, South Carolina.

His early life was passed in the village of Newberry. He attended the public schools of the village. The influence of his mother was exceptionally strong in forming his character. In boyhood and youth he had excellent health, and the circumstances of his family were such as to open the way to a thorough preparation for college and to a collegiate course, without the necessity of working for his own support. Entering Newberry college, he was graduated at the age of nineteen with the class of 1888. In October of the same year he entered upon business life as a merchant in the book and stationery business in his native town. For the last twenty years he has been actively identified with the business life of Newberry. Since 1897 he has been cashier of the Commercial bank, of Newberry, South Carolina. In the recent organization of manufacturing interests in South Carolina, Mr. Wright, like so many other enterprising men of foresight in his state, has interested himself in the erection, equipment and development of cotton factories. Since 1905 he has been president of the Newberry Cotton mill.

His business abilities have not been confined to the management of his own affairs. Not simply through his connection with the bank and factory referred to above, but in many other ways, by public spirit and an interest in all that concerns the welfare of his town, he has contributed to the financial prosperity of Newberry. Since 1906 he has been president of the Newberry chamber of commerce.

In his political affiliations he is identified with the Democratic party. By religious convictions and early training he is associated with the Methodist church.

He finds his favorite form of exercise and relaxation in driving.

Mr. Wright has never married. His business enterprise, his wide acquaintance, and his steady devotion to the duties of the positions he fills, lead his fellow-citizens to expect from him still larger public service in the future, and to anticipate continued and increased prosperity for him in his business relations.

Sincerely yours

W. W. Hyman Sr

HARRY HASTINGS WYMAN

WYMAN, HARRY HASTINGS, M. D., of Aiken, South Carolina, was born on Melrose plantation in Hampton county, South Carolina, on the 13th of August, 1845. His father, Joel W. Wyman, M. D., a physician and surgeon, was characterized by gentleness, integrity, love of home and country. He became a leader in every effort to build up the community in which he practiced his profession. A graduate of Amherst college, and a native of Massachusetts, he came South in "the twenties" of the last century, and was graduated from a course of medicine at the South Carolina Medical college, Charleston, South Carolina, receiving a silver urn for the best Latin thesis on a medical subject. Practicing medicine and surgery in Hampton county, he proved his New England devotion to education by helping to establish good schools in his neighborhood; and by his own efforts and support he made possible the maintenance near his home of a thoroughly good school taught by college-trained men, in which pupils could be well fitted for the better colleges of that day.

He was descended from Francis Wyman, who came from West Mill, Herts county, England, in 1640, and settled at Woburn, Massachusetts, where the ancestral home is still preserved by the "Francis Wyman Association." Thirty-three members of the Wyman family served in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Joel W. Wyman married Miss Catherine Clementina Hay, a granddaughter of the Colonel Ann Hawkes Hay (descended from the Hays of Scotland) who came from the island of Jamaica in the eigthteenth century, settling at Haverstraw, New York;—commanded a company of militia in the Revolution;—and participated in the defence of West Point, attracting the attention of General George Washington who wrote of him, "He is a faithful and indefatigable officer." His son, Lewis Scott Hay, went to Boiling Springs, Barnwell county, South Carolina, early in the nineteenth century, and was the father of Miss C. C. Hay, who became the wife of Dr. Joel W. Wyman. They had five sons who enlisted in the army; Harry Hastings Wyman and his twin brother, Hampden Hay Wyman, enlisting when they were not

yet sixteen. Dr. Joel W. Wyman died in 1883 at the age of eighty-three years.

Harry Hastings Wyman in his boyhood was not robust. He had an impediment in his speech, but overcame it by strong determination and exercise of his will power. He attended the schools that were near his early home, and the military and classical academy of Aiken, until in 1861 that institution was closed by the war.

His twin brother, Hampden Hay Wyman, was mortally wounded at the battle of Swift Creek, Virginia. The wounded boy was a true hero. As he lay dying he said: "Tell mother I am not afraid to die—that if I had a hundred lives I would give them for my country."

For four years Harry Hastings Wyman served in the Confederate army, first as a private, and later as ordnance officer of Company F, Eleventh South Carolina volunteers, Colonel Fred Hay Gantts, in Hagood's brigade, Hoke's division of the Army of Northern Virginia. When Hoke's division was detached from Lee's army for the defence of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, believing that his brigade would be surrendered with Johnson's army, he obtained permission to leave, wishing to join General Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi army if the fighting continued there. He was never captured, never paroled, and never took the oath of allegiance.

The seven years immediately after the war, he spent in working on his father's farm, reading and studying at the same time. History and biography have always given him keenest pleasure. The influence, in his boyhood and early manhood, of his mother, was strong for good. From his earliest childhood, greatly by the bent of his mind, and influenced by the professional example of his father and brothers, he had determined to be a physician. It was not until 1872, however, that he could command the means to enter the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston. He was graduated in 1875 with the degree of M. D., receiving "the first honors for class standing and thesis." He at once began the active practice of his profession in what is now Hampton county, residing there until 1884 when he removed to Aiken, South Carolina, where he is still in active practice. During the thirty years of his professional career, he has been a member of the state board of medical examiners (1891-92) and he has been

chairman or physician of the board of health, Aiken, South Carolina, since its organization in 1897. He has been a trustee and director of the Aiken institute since 1886. He has been city physician of Aiken since the organization of the board of health in 1898; and he has served as examiner for various life insurance companies. He was a member of the first board of education of Hampton county.

In 1866, Dr. Wyman married Miss Abbie Swift Edwards, daughter of Colonel J. D. Edwards of Walterboro, South Carolina, who lived two years after her marriage. In 1870 he married Miss Martha Washington Davis of Beaufort, South Carolina, daughter of Mr. Bushrod Washington Davis. Of their four children, two died in infancy, and two (Mrs. H. E. Vincent, Jr., Aiken, South Carolina, and Dr. Harry H. Wyman, Jr., of Aiken), have survived their mother, who died in 1878. In 1881 Dr. Wyman married Miss Hannah Marion Aldrich, daughter of J. T. Aldrich, Esq., of Barnwell, South Carolina. They have had four children: James Aldrich Wyman, lawyer; Benjamin F. Wyman, lawyer; Marion Hay Wyman, medical student at South Carolina Medical college, Charleston, South Carolina; and Lallah Wyman, student at Winthrop college, South Carolina.

In politics Dr. Wyman has always been a Democrat; and during the reconstruction period he was active in the interest of the white people as against carpetbag government, doing exceptional service in the campaign in 1876 which ended in the election of General Wade Hampton as governor. While he is intense in his patriotic love of his state, he is by no means a politician, but is a devoted lover of home; and he believes that rural life is the best means of training children for a high type of manhood.

By religious conviction he was early identified with the Presbyterian Church, South; and he has been a ruling elder in that church for more than thirty years.

To the young men of South Carolina, Dr. Wyman commends: "Thorough preparation for chosen life-work, promptness, strict attention to details, perseverance and inflexible honesty"; and he advises "the study of the great men of the past, of whom the South has furnished many great both in defeat and in victory." "But especially would I commend to all young men that they diligently serve God; for this is the essential secret of the only true success in life."

LEROY FRANKLIN YOUMANS

YOUMANS, LEROY FRANKLIN, LL. D., was born November 14, 1834, in what is now Hampton county, South Carolina. He died in Columbia, December 3, 1906. He was the son of William Youmans and Selina Johnston. His father, a successful planter, held for many years the offices of clerk and sheriff of Beaufort district. He was descended from Edward Yeamans, nephew of Sir John Yeamans, governor of South Carolina from 1671 to 1674. His mother's grandfather, Nathan Johnston, was a captain of militia in the War of the Revolution; and his own grandfather, of the same name, was a captain of South Carolina troops in the War of 1812.

His early life was passed in the country, under the guidance of an intelligent father, and of a gentle, devoted mother. At the Beaufort district academy, he early showed that taste for reading and study which distinguished him through life. Entering the South Carolina college he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1852. For this institution he always cherished the most ardent affection and gratitude, and among the last of his public services was his address in commemoration of the centennial of the college, in 1905, when his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

After teaching for a short time, Mr. Youmans was admitted to the bar. In December, 1857, he married Miss Mary E. Tillinghast, who, for many years his devoted helpmeet, survived him, as did three of their seven children.

He had already begun to make his mark as a successful lawyer when the War between the States broke out. He at once enlisted in a cavalry company, of which he was elected lieutenant; and he served faithfully to the end of the war. It is a singular proof of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, as well as of his fidelity as a soldier, that though twice elected to the legislature, in 1862 and 1864, after each session he again returned to active service with his command.

Returning with broken fortune to the practice of the law, in 1866 he was appointed solicitor of the second circuit. He was

afterwards regularly elected to the same office. The political changes which ensued caused his retirement in 1868, but not before he had given proof of conspicuous ability and fidelity in the responsible duties of this office. Meanwhile he had taken a prominent and earnest part in the earliest efforts for political reform. In 1865 he had been again elected a member of the legislature, as well as of the convention called by Provisional Governor Perry, in September, 1865, to reorganize the state government. He was already widely recognized as a leader in law and in politics.

In 1872 Mr. Youmans moved to Columbia; and his practice and influence grew rapidly. In the canvass of 1876 he took a prominent part; and here his remarkable power as a public speaker was conspicuously shown. In the ensuing legal contests he was among the lawyers who defended the legality of the new state government; and the distinguished service he then rendered, sustained and increased his reputation for legal ability and eloquence.

In 1877, on the resignation of General Conner, Mr. Youmans was elected by the legislature, attorney-general; and the next year he was elected by the people, who again chose him to this office in 1880. From this time the recital of his life touches the most important events in the history of South Carolina. The record of the great cases which he defended or prosecuted on behalf of the state need not be fully given here. The great "Bonded Debt" case involved more than a million dollars; and the case which involved the bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, Mr. Youmans conducted successfully before the supreme courts of South Carolina and of the United States. His conduct of these great cases received the highest encomiums from the bar and the bench, and marked Mr. Youmans as a great constitutional lawyer. In the prosecution of those who, under Radical rule, had defrauded the state, he displayed equal ability, energy and eloquence. Here it may be sufficient to allude to the case against Cardoza and Smalls, and to the celebrated Kimpton case, which Mr. Youmans prosecuted in Boston. The facts of these cases are well known to the bar and to all who are familiar with the history of that time.

In the defence of South Carolina citizens, under Federal indictments which threatened to throw into confusion the new

state government, Mr. Youmans exhibited equal zeal and eloquence. Among others the famous "Ellenton Case" was a triumph for his forensic power. Of his speech on that occasion F. W. Dawson, the well-known editor of "The News and Courier," wrote "it has seldom been equalled"; and in the "Mayesville Case," Editor Murray, of "The Anderson Intelligencer," wrote of Mr. Youman's speech, "it ranks with the best specimens of oratorical effort in ancient or modern times."

In 1885 Mr. Youmans was appointed by President Cleveland United States attorney for the district of South Carolina. In this office he did much to restore the Federal courts in South Carolina to the dignity and influence which they had lost during the years which followed the war.

On his retirement from this office, Mr. Youmans continued the practice of law in Columbia. Among the important cases in which he was distinguished, that of the State vs. McDaniel may be cited, in which, by an extraordinary display of legal acumen and convincing argument, he secured a new trial, ending in the acquittal of his client, who was already actually in prison on a life sentence.

In 1906, on the death of Mr. Gunter, Mr. Youmans was again appointed attorney-general. In spite of failing health he continued to the end the faithful discharge of his duties, showing to the very last his old-time love of work and clearness of intellect. Death found him in harness, weakened by long sickness, but with undiminished devotion to duty.

* * * * * * * * *

It is difficult to give in brief any worthy estimate of Mr. Youmans' striking personality. As a lawyer he was distinguished alike by the extent and accuracy of his legal knowledge and by his power to grasp and apply the principles of law. He was indefatigable in his investigation, and insatiable in his search for light and truth. The essential honesty of his character always controlled his practice; and gave conviction and power to his opinions. As an advocate he wielded extraordinary power, alike before judge and jury; but he never condescended to trickery or special pleadings; and he wore the ermine of his profession with unstained purity and dignity. His character and achievements

as a lawyer entitled him to rank among the noblest ornaments of his profession in South Carolina.

Mr. Youmans was an orator of extraordinary power. Those who have heard him can never forget the potent spell of his eloquence. The editor of "The State" wrote of him: "In the combined attributes of learning, eloquence and brilliancy, LeRoy F. Youmans stands alone" in the history of the South Carolina bar; and "had his lot been cast in a larger field, his wonderful powers would have won fame not bounded by this continent."

Mr. Youmans was a scholar, not limited by his profession, but devoted to literature and to learning. He was a gentleman, upright, true, gentle, affectionate, unselfish, respected by all, and loved most by those who knew him best. The tradition of his eloquence and learning, of his brilliant intellect and of his patriotic services, will long survive in his native state.

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